FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, APRIL 22, 1861. [NO. 2290.]

PRINTED EVERY MONDAY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER, $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

Advertisements inserted for 60 cents per square of 16 lines for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

From the Charleston Courier.

HOSTILITIES COMMENCED.

BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER.

At about 2 o'clock, on the afternoon of Thursday, General Beauregard made a demand on Major Anderson for the immediate surrender of Fort Sumter, through his Aids, Col. James Chesnut, Jr., Col. Chisolm and Capt. Lee. Major Anderson replied that such a course would be inconsistent with the duty he was required by his Government to perform. The answer was communicated by the General-in-Chief to President Davis.

This visit, and the refusal of the commandant of Fort Sumter to accede to the demand made by General Beauregard, passed from tongue to tongue, and soon the whole city was in possession of the startling intelligence. Rumor, as she is wont to do, shaped the facts to suit her purposes, enlarged their dimensions, and gave them a complexion which they had not worn when fresh from the pure and artless hands of truth.

A half an hour after the return of the orderlies it was confidently believed that the batteries would open fire at eight o'clock, and in expectation of seeing the beginning of the conflict, hundreds congregated upon the Battery and the wharves, looking out on the bay. There they stood, straining their eyes over the dark expanse of water, waiting to see the flash and hear the boom of the first gun. The clock told the hour of eleven, and still they gazed and listened, but the eyelids grew weary, and at the noon of the night the larger portion of the disappointed spectators were plodding their way homeward.

At about nine o'clock, General Beauregard received a reply from President Davis, to the telegram in relation to the surrender of Sumter, by which he was instructed to inform Major Anderson that if he would evacuate the fort he held when his present supply of provisions was exhausted there would be no appeal to arms. This proposition was borne to Major Anderson by the Aids who had delivered the first message, and he refused to accept the condition. The General-in-Chief forthwith gave the order that the batteries be opened at half-past four o'clock on Friday morning. Major Anderson's reply was decisive of the momentous question, and General Beauregard determined to apply the last argument.

The stout soldier had resolved to make a desperate defence, and the bloody trial of strength must be essayed. The sword must cut asunder the last tie that bound us to a people, whom, in spite of wrongs and injustice wantonly inflicted through a long series of years, we had not yet utterly hated and despised. The last expiring spark of affection must be quenched in blood. Some of the most splendid pages in our glorious history must be blurred. A blow must be struck that would make the ears of every Republican fanatic tingle, and whose dreadful effects will be felt by generations yet to come. We must transmit a heritage of rankling and undying hate to our children.

We paused to contemplate the terrible prospect. Hurried on by the rapid course of events, vexed and distracted by incessing irritations, astounded by the glaring treachery of our enemies, lost in wonder at their egregious stupidity, we had not fully comprehended the nature of the work we were about to begin. Now, while the ear was waiting for the roar of cannon we saw clearly the magnitude of the crisis. While those solemn hours were passing silently away, we contemplated the tremendous undertaking in all its aspects, bearings and consequences.

We paused, but it was not the pause of hesitation or doubt. We had long since made ourselves familiar with the dangers that darkened ever our pathway, and had they been ten-fold greater we would have dared do what we have done, with the same steady courage and immovable resolution. We had marked out a way for our feet, and we would pursue this road let what may oppose our progress. This pathway was traced by the finger of honor, and Heaven's own light rests upon it. During those dark hours, heavy with the anguish of mothers, sisters and wives, and wet with their tears, we paused to reflect and pray. We refreshed our spirits with glorious memories. We felt the inspiration of a just and holy cause and a sublime purpose, and disgusted with childish trifling and studied perfidy, we looked to Heaven for direction and blessing, and turned our backs forever upon our former brothers.

The crisis had arrived, and we were fully prepared to meet it. The work that awaited the morrow was of a momentous character, but we had counted the cost, and had resolved to do it or die in the attempt.

At the gray of the morning of Friday the roar of cannon broke upon the ear. The expected sound was answered by thousands. The houses were in a few minutes emptied of their excited occupants, and the living streams poured through all the streets leading to the wharves and Battery. On reaching our beautiful promenade we found it lined with ranks of eager spectators, and all the wharves commanding a view of the battle were crowded thickly with human forms. On no gala occasion have we ever seen nearly so large a number of ladies on our Battery as graced the breezy walk on this eventful morning. There they stood with palpitating hearts and pallid faces, watching the white smoke as it rose in wreaths upon the soft twilight air, and breathing out fervent prayers for their gallant kinsfolk at the guns. Of what conflict raged in those heaving bosoms between love for husbands and sons, and love for our common mother, whose insulted honor and imperilled safety had called her faithful children to the ensanguined field.

At thirty minutes past four o'clock the conflict was opened by the discharge of a shell from the Howitzer Battery on James' Island, under the command of Captain Geo. S. James, who followed the riddled Palmetto banner on the bloody battle fields of Mexico.

The sending of this harmful messenger to Major Anderson was followed by a deafening explosion, which was caused by the blowing up of a building that stood in front of the battery.

While the white smoke was melting away into the air another shell, which Lieut. W. Hampten Gibbes has the honor of having fired, pursued its noiseless way toward the hostile fortification.

The honored missive described its beautiful curve through the balmy air, and falling within the hostile fortress, scattered its deadly contents in all directions. Fort Moultrie then took up the tale of death, and in a moment the guns from the redoubtable Gun Battery on Cummings' Point, from Capt. McCrady's Battery, from Capt. Jas. Hamilton's Floating Battery, the Enfilade Battery, and other fortifications spit forth their wrath at the grim fortress rising so defiantly out of the sea.

Major Anderson received the shot and shell in silence. And some excited lookers-on, ignorant of the character of the foe, were fluent with conjectures and predictions, that revived the hope fast dying out of their hopeful and tender hearts. But the short lived hope was utterly extinguished when the deepening twilight revealed the Stars and Stripes floating proudly in the breeze. The batteries continued at regular intervals to belch iron vengeance, and still no answer was returned by the foe. About an hour after the booming began, two balls rushed hissing through the air, and glanced harmless from the stuccoed bricks of Fort Moultrie. The embrasures of the hostile fortress gave forth no sound again till between six and seven o'clock, when, as if wrathful from enforced delay, from casemate and parapet the United States officer poured a storm of iron hail upon Fort Moultrie, Stevens' Iron Battery and the Floating Battery. The broadside was returned with spirit by the gallant gunners at these important posts.

The firing now began in good earnest. The curling white smoke hung above the angry pieces of friend and foe, and the jarring boom rolled at regular intervals on the anxious ear. The atmosphere was charged with the smell of villainous saltpetre, and as if sympathy with the melancholy scene the sky was covered with heavy clouds, and everything wore a sombre aspect.

A boat bearing dispatches to General Beauregard from Morris' Island, reached the city about nine o'clock, reported that all the batteries were working admirably; that no one was injured, and that the men were wild with enthusiasm.

A short time after that happy news was received, the schooner Petril, from Hog Island Channel, reported, that the shot from Stevens' Iron Battery had told upon the walls of Fort Sumter. And also that Fort Moultrie had sustained no damage.

About half-past nine o'clock, Capt. R. S. Parker reported from Sullivan's Island to Mount Pleasant that everything was in fine condition at Fort Moultrie, and that the soldiers had escaped unhurt.

The same dispatch stated that the embrasures of the Floating Battery were undamaged by the shock of the shot, and though that formidable structure had been struck eleven times, the balls had not started a single bolt. Anderson had concentrated his fire upon the Floating Battery, and the Dahlgren Battery, under command of Lieutenant Hamilton. A number of shells had dropped into Fort Sumter, and one gun embarbette had been dismounted.

The following cheering tidings were brought to the city by Col. Edmund Yates, acting Lieutenant to Dozier, of the Confederate States Navy, from Fort Johnson. Stevens' Battery and the Floating Battery are doing important service. Stevens' Battery has made considerable progress in breaching the South and Southwest walls of Fort Sumter. The Northwest wall is suffering from the well aimed fire of the Floating Battery, whose shot have dismounted several of the guns on the parapet, and made it impossible to use the remaining ones. The Howitzer Battery connected with the impregnable Gun Battery of Cummings' Point, is managed with consummate skill and terrible effect.

Eleven o'clock.—A messenger from Morris' Island brings the glorious news that the shot glance from the iron covered battery at Cummings' Point, like marbles thrown by a child on the back of a turtle. The upper portion of the Southwest wall of Fort Sumter shows plainly the effect of the terrible cannonade from the formidable product of Mr. C. H. Stephens' patriotism and ingenuity.

At half an hour later the gladsome tidings came that Stevens Battery was fast damaging the Southwest wall of Sumter.

A boat reached the City from the Floating Battery about half past twelve o'clock, and reported that a shot from Fort Sumter penetrated the top or shed of the structure, and three shots struck the sand bags in the rear of the Battery.

Twelve o'clock.—We have just learned by an arrival from Cummings' Point, that the batteries there are doing good service—Stevens' Battery very successful. Not a single casualty has happened. The troops are in the best spirits. Two of the guns at Fort Sumter appear to be disabled. Considerable damage has been done to the roofs of the officers' quarters.

At one o'clock the following was received from Morris' Island. Two guns in Stevens' Battery temporarily disabled, Anderson's fire having injured the doors of the embrasures. The damage will be repaired speedily. It is thought that Fort Sumter will be breached in two hours. Three steam vessels of war were seen off the bar, one of them supposed to be the Harriet Lane.

Capt. R. S. Parker reached the city from Fort Moultrie at half-past two o'clock, and makes the following report: Captain Parker visited Fort Moultrie and the Enfilading Battery near by, and found all well and in high spirits. He left the Mortar Battery, Lieut. Hollinquist, at ten minutes past two. The soldiers stationed there are giving a good account of themselves. The Floating Battery had been struck eighteen times, and received no material injury.

The venerable Edmund Ruffin, who, as soon as it was known a battle was inevitable, hastened over to Morris' Island and was elected a member of the Palmetto Guard, fired the first gun from Stevens' Iron Battery. All honor to the chivalric Virginian! May he live many years to wear the fadeless wreath that honor placed upon his brow on our glorious Friday.

Another noble son of the Old Dominion, who rebukingly reminds her of her past glory, was appointed on General Beauregard's Staff on Thursday, bore dispatches to the General in command, from Brigadier-General James Simons in command of Morris' Island, during the thickest of the fight, and in the face of a murderous fire from Fort Sumter. Col. Roger A. Pryor, the eloquent young Virginian, in the execution of that dangerous commission, passed within speaking distance of the angry and hostile fortress.

Despite the fierce and concentrated fire from Fort Sumter, the rival fortification on Sullivan's Island received but slight damage. Its Merlons stood unmoved, and are this morning in as good a condition as they were before their strength was tested by the rude shocks of the shot.

The Floating Battery came out of the iron storm without losing a plate of its iron cover or a splinter of its pine.

A brisk fire was kept up by all the batteries until about 7 o'clock in the evening, after which hour the guns boomed at regular intervals of twenty minutes.

All the batteries on Morris' Island, bearing upon the channel, kept up a steady fire for some time at the dawn of day. It is reported they threw their shot into the Harriet Lane, and that that steamer, having advanced as far as the renowned Star of the West Battery, was crippled by a well aimed shot, after which she deemed it prudent to give up the dangerous attempt, and turned her sharp bow to the sea.

Stevens' Iron Battery played a conspicuous and important part in the brilliant, and as far as our men are concerned, bloodless conflict, which has placed the 12th of April, 1861, among the memorable days. The calibre of its guns, its nearness to Fort Sumter, its perfect impentrability, the coolness and skill of its gallant gunners, made this fortification one of the most formidable of Maj. Anderson's terrible opponents. The effect of its Dahlgren's and 64 pounders was distinctly visible at an early stage of the conflict. Clouds of mortar and brick dust arose from the Southwest wall of the fort as the shot hissed on their errand of death. Shot after shot told with terrible effect on the strong wall, and at about three o'clock Major Anderson ceased to return this murderous fire. In the course of the afternoon the joyful tidings that a breach had been effected in that portion of the fortress was borne to the city.

We dare not close this brief and hurried narrative of the first engagement between the United States and the Confederate States, without returning thanks to Almighty God for the great success that has thus far crowned our arms, and for the extraordinary preservation of our soldiers from casualty and death. In the fifteen hours of almost incessant firing, our enemy one of the most experienced and skillful of artillerists, no injury has been sustained by a single one of our gallant soldiers.

The result of the conflict strengthens and confirms our faith in the justness of the cause for whose achievement we have suffered obloquy, and dared perils of vast magnitude. At the outset of the struggle we invoked the sanction and aid of that God whom we serve, and His hand has guided and defended us all through the momentous conflict. His favor was most signally, we had almost said miraculously, manifested on this eventful day. We call the roll of those engaged in the battle and each soldier is here to answer to his name. No tombstone will throw its shadow upon that bright triumphant day. If so it seemeth good in the eyes of Him, in whose hands are the issues of life, we fervently pray that our brave sons may pass unharmed through the perils of the day now dawning.

THE SECOND DAY.

CHARLESTON, April 13.—Hostilities have ceased for the present. The victory belongs to South Carolina! A Flag of truce was displayed on the ramparts of Fort Sumter at half past one o'clock, when the firing from the batteries ceased, and an unconditional surrender of the Fort was made. The brave Carolinians had no idea that the fight would end so soon. After the flag staff was shot away, Col. Wigfall, aid to General Beauregard, went to Fort Sumter with a white flag, to offer assistance in extinguishing the flames; he approached the burning fortress from Morris Island, and while the fire was raging, all hands effected a landing. He approached a port hole, and was met by Major Anderson, who said, "he had just displayed the white flag, but that the firing from the Carolina batteries kept up nevertheless." Wigfall replied, that Anderson must haul down the *American* flag, that no parley would be granted while that odious sheet floated over the fort; that "Surrender or fight," must be the word. Anderson hauled down the Stars and Stripes, and in its place displayed the flag of truce, when all firing instantly ceased. Two others of General Beauregard's Staff, Ex-Senator Chesnut and Ex-Governor Manning, also came over in a boat, and stipulated with Major Anderson, that his surrender should be unconditional for the present, subject to the terms of Gen'l Beauregard. Anderson was allowed to remain with his men in actual possession of the Fort, while Messrs. Chesnut and Manning came to the city, accompanied by a member of the Palmetto Guards bearing the colors of his company. These were met at the pier by hundreds of citizens, and as they marched up the street to the General's quarters, the crowd was swollen by many thousands. Shouts rent the air, and the wildest joy was manifested on account of the welcome tidings.

After the surrender, a boat with officers and ten men was sent from one of the four ships in the offing to General Simmons with the request that a merchant ship, or one of the United States' vessels might be allowed to enter the harbor, and take off the Commander and Garrison of Fort Sumter. Simmons replied that if no hostilities were attempted during the night, and no effort was made to re-inforce or re-take Sumter, he would give an answer by 9 o'clock on Sunday morning. The officer signified that he was satisfied with this and returned, accompanied by the officers of Beauregard's staff on a visit to Fort Sumter. None but the officers were allowed to land however. They went down in a steamer and carried three fire engines for the purpose of putting out the flames at the Fort; the fire had, however, been previously extinguished by the exertions of Anderson and his men. The visitors reported that Anderson had surrendered, because the quarters in the barracks had been destroyed, and there was no hope of any reinforcement. The fleet had lain idly by during thirty hours, and either could not or would not help him; besides, his men were prostrate from over exertions. Only five of them were injured—four badly, one it is thought, mortally; all the rest were thoroughly worn out. The explosions that were heard and seen from the city in the morning were caused by the bursting of loaded shells; these were ignited by the fire, and could not be removed quick enough. The fire in the barrack was caused by large quantities of hot shot poured in by Fort Moultrie. Within Sumter everything but the casemates is in ruin. The whole thing looks like a black mass of ruins; many guns were dismounted on the side opposite the iron battery on Cummings' Point. The rifled cannon from the battery played great havoc with Fort Sumter. The walls look like a honey comb, and near the top there is a hole as large as a cart body.

The side opposite Fort Moultrie is honey-combed extensively, as is that side opposite the Floating Battery. Fort Moultrie is very badly damaged—the officers' quarters and the barracks are torn to pieces; the frame houses on the Island were riddled and shot away, and in many instances, whole sides of houses were torn off. The fires in Fort Sumter were put out, and re-caught three times during the day. Dr. Crawford, Anderson's Surgeon, was slightly wounded in the face.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 13, 1861.

Gov. Letcher, Richmond, Va:

Received your telegram. It is true Sumter was bombarded all day yesterday, after refusing to evacuate, and four vessels were off the bar, with troops and supplies, waiting the tide to come in, and the fort was in signal with them. President Lincoln sent a special messenger and informed me in writing the supplies would be put in, but asked no reply.

Not a man at our batteries hurt. The fort was furious in its fire on us. Our iron battery done great damage to the fort's south wall. Our shells fell freely in the fort. I do not know exactly the effect—suppose serious, as they are not firing this morning. Our Enfield battery dismounted three (3) of Anderson's largest Columbiads. We will take the fort, and can keep sixteen (16) mortars (ten inch) all the time on it, besides heavy guns that will give no peace night nor day.

We can sink the fleet if they attempt the channel; if they land elsewhere, we can whip them! I have here now near seven thousand (7,000) of the best troops in the world, and a reserve of ten thousand (10,000) on our railroads. The war has commenced, and we will triumph or perish! This is my answer to you. *Please let me know what will Virginia do,* as I telegraph to you candidly. F. W. PICKENS.

In answer to the interrogatory with which the above despatch closes, Gov. Letcher replied by saying that *"the Convention now in session will determine what Virginia will do."*

CHARLESTON, April 15.—Formal possession of Fort Sumter was taken by the Confederate troops at four o'clock this morning. The Palmetto and Confederate flags are now waving over it. Major Ripley will be made commandant there, with a garrison of 200 men.

Anderson was allowed to salute his flag, and would have fired 100 guns, but at the discharge of the forty-ninth an accidental explosion of bombs occurred, killing one man and dangerously, perhaps mortally wounding four others. The federal troops marched out with flying colors to the music of Yankee Doodle, and will be conveyed to New York by the steamer Isabel. They will receive supplies from the fleet now outside the bar, and will sail to-night. W. H. T'A.

IMPORTANT FROM RICHMOND.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE PETERSBURG EXPRESS.

The Virginia Commissioners had a long interview with General Scott, in Washington. He said that he had been shamefully misrepresented, abused and badly treated. His motives had been impugned. He has been opposed to the course of the Administration, and had it not been for his interposition an army of Wide-Awakes would have been marched Southward long ago. The old veteran was very much affected, even to tears, at the treatment he had received at the hands of his native State. He threw up his commission to-day. Three cheers for the old hero!

From Montgomery.—MONTGOMERY, April 15th.—Gen. Pillow has just arrived here to offer President Davis a division of Tennessee troops. Vice President Stephens has just arrived.

Should Virginia invite President Davis, he will vacate his seat at Montgomery, and Vice President Stephens will assume the duties of the President, and Mr. Davis will then make Richmond his headquarters within ten days. Beauregard second in command. Gen. Bragg can take care of Pensacola.

A NEW FACT.—The usually well informed correspondent of the Baltimore American, in giving a detail of negotiations pending for a month past for the evacuation of Sumter, states an important fact (if it be such) that we have nowhere else seen, viz: that "Major Anderson refused, under instructions, an unconditional surrender of the fortress to the Confederacy, but proposed to abandon it with his garrison, leaving the fort in possession of a corporal and two privates, to protect the property of the government, and leave it thus to await future events. He is also understood to have demanded of General Beauregard that a pledge should be given him that no attempt should be made to take possession of it after the evacuation of the garrison, and that the officer left in charge should not be molested, or his possession as the nominal representative of the government interfered with. This proposition did not meet the views of Gen. Beauregard.

The Loan of the Confederate States.—MONTGOMERY, April 15.—An offer has been made to the Treasury department to take the whole of the Confederate loan of $15,000,000 at par by parties at New Orleans.

From Fort Pickens.—PENSACOLA, April 13.—Shot and munitions have been landed at Fort Pickens by the federal fleet.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Five officers of the navy tendered their resignations to the Navy Department which were refused. Their names will probably be stricken from the list as dismissed, as in the recent cases of the army, under similar circumstances.

New York Belligerent.—ALBANY, April 15.—The Legislature have passed a bill appropriating $3,000,000 to equip an army of 30,000 volunteers in addition to the present State force. Governor Morgan has issued a proclamation accordingly.

A private letter from Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania to a prominent citizen of New York states that he can have one hundred thousand Pennsylvanians in Washington within forty-eight hours if required.—*Journal of Commerce.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 18, 1861.

It is needless to remind our readers how earnestly and honestly we have labored to preserve our once great and glorious and beneficent UNION. In its existence we have believed were involved that inappreciable blessing, Peace; that sound form of Liberty and Law inaugurated by the Constitution of the United States; and the security, nay even the existence, of that domestic institution out of which has arisen all our national troubles. We have encountered any amount of malignity for daring to think and speak for ourselves, and, as it turned out, for two-thirds of the people of North Carolina. In the new aspect of affairs, we see no reason to change any opinion that we have expressed, that the diffisulty ought to have been peaceably settled, and would have been if good men had been influential at either extremity of the country. We believe now, as heretofore, that by the exercise of that patience which the immense issues at stake demanded, there would have been a peaceful settlement. We believe now, as heretofore, that a fratricidal war for such a cause is a wrong of which we would not be guilty for a thousand worlds. But with all these opinions unchanged, there is a change in the condition of affairs—a change with which neither we nor the people of North Carolina have had aught to do—over which they have had no control, but which of necessity will shape their action. The President's Proclamation is "the last feather that breaks the camel's back." It shows that the professions of peace were a delusion and a cheat, or, if ever really entertained, that peaceful intentions have been abandened. War is to be prosecuted against the South by means of the 75,000 men called for; and North Carolina has been officially required to furnish a proportionate quota of the 75,000. Will she do it? Ought she to do it? No. No. Not a man can leave her borders upon such an errand, who has not made up his mind to war upon his own home and all that he holds dear in that home. For ourselves, we are Southern men and North Carolinians, and at war with those who are at war with the South and North Carolina.

With such feelings we attended the large and almost impromptu meeting of Tuesday last, and one of us was unexpectedly called upon to take a part in that meeting. Its calm and dignified determinations met his full concurrence, though it was the saddest public duty he was ever called upon to perform.

The future seems to us full only of evil. A civil war! in which it will be hard to say whether victor or vanquished is the greater sufferer. A civil war, whose end no man can see, but full, every day of its long and sad years, of woe, woe, woe. The impoverished, the down trodden, the widow and the orphan, will hereafter heap bitter imprecations upon the bad men of both sections who have brought these terrible evils of desolation and death upon a great and prosperous and happy people. Thank God! that we can say, we have labored for Peace, and have had no wish but to avert the dire calamities, in a way honorable to both sections.

The following are the proceedings of the Town meeting:

TOWN MEETING.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the citizens of Fayetteville, called this 16th day of April by the Mayor, upon the application of the citizens, for the purpose of deliberating upon the best course to be taken in view of the political condition of our national affairs,—

On motion of Col. Jno. H. Cook, Arch'd McLean, Esq. as Mayor of the Town was called to the Chair, and W. McL. McKay, Esq. requested to act as Secretary. The object of the meeting being explained by the Chairman, on motion of Col. Thos. Waddill, a committee of five was appointed to report Resolutions for the action of the Meeting, when the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen to compose the said Committee, to-wit: Hon. Warren Winslow, Dr. B. W. Robinson, E. J. Hale, Esq., H. L. Myrover, Esq., A. A. McKethan, Esq.

During the absence of the Committee the Meeting was addressed by Thos. C. Fuller, B. B. Huske, M. J. McDuffie and A. E. McKay, Esqs.

The Committee having returned made the following unanimous report, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas hostilities exist at Charleston between the forces of the United States and the people of the Confederate States, and whereas the President of the United States has by proclamation called upon the States for a force of seventy-five thousand militia, with the declared object of repossessing the forts, places and property in the Confederate States now held by that Government; therefore

Resolved by the people of Fayetteville in Town Meeting assembled, that the exigencies of the times require every loyal son of North Carolina to bury past political animosities, and forgetting past political contests to unite hand and heart in resistance to sectional rule, and to take all proper steps to maintain, secure and defend the rights of North Carolina as one of the Southern States.

Resolved, That the Governor be respectfully requested forthwith to convene the General Assembly with a view to legislative action in this crisis.

Resolved, That we will support and adhere to the Governor and authorities of the State in such measures as may be deemed necessary to be taken to assert our rights and defend our soil.

On motion of E. L. Winslow, Esq., it was resolved, that the chairman and secretary certify a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the Governor of the State, and that copies be furnished the town papers for publication.

On motion of Gov. Winslow, resolved, That this meeting approve of the course of Maj. Theophilus H. Holmes, and welcome him back to North Carolina.

On motion of C. B. Mallett, Esq., a committee of two was appointed to inform Maj. Holmes of the action of this meeting and request his attendance.

The Chair appointed C. B. Mallett and Col. Thos. Waddill to compose said committee.

Maj. Holmes having been informed of the action of the meeting, appeared, and being introduced by the chairman was enthusiastically received. He thanked the citizens for their kind reception and approbation of his course. He said, that having long served the Government of the United States, he left the army with regret, but that, prompted by his sense of duty, he had been compelled to sacrifice his position and return to North Carolina to take his place among them once more as an humble citizen, and to share the fate of his own people. Not having been accustomed to public speaking, he again thanked the meeting, and retired.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

ARCH'D McLEAN, Mayor, Ch'n.

W. McL. McKAY, Sec'y.

TENDER OF TROOPS.—The two Military Companies of this place—the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry and La Fayette Light Infantry—yesterday sent up to the Governor a tender of their services in the 10,000 Volunteer Corps.

A Cavalry company has been raised here. We learn that already upwards of 50 have joined it.

A long list of "A Home Guard" has just been handed to us, composed of elderly citizens.

At Raleigh, the Union men hold a meeting to-morrow, which it is understood will be merged in a citizen's meeting. The leading Union men have started a military Company, and Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq gave $500 to help equip it.

It is said at Raleigh that there are 800 men in Fort Macon, Beaufort. And Col. Tew has gone down to command temporarily.

At Wilmington, two companies of "exempts" have been organized, to be called into active service when required. And a "Committee of Safety" has been appointed, John Dawson, Esq. Chairman.

THE CHARLESTON ACCOUNT.—We copy in full the Charleston Courier's account of the first day's cannonading. It has the merit of being from a responsible source; and will be found deeply interesting, however little the reader may sympathize with the Editor's views. The subsequent day's proceedings and surrender are better described in the account which we copy than in the Courier's.

These accounts give the affair the appearance of a *sham battle*, as to Fort Sumter. Major Anderson abandoned Fort Moultrie, on account of its weakness, and threw himself into what was regarded as the almost impregnable Sumter. Yet we find Sumter a mass of ruins and Moultrie comparatively unscathed! Nobody was killed. Col. Pryor passed within *speaking distance* of Fort Sumter, amidst a *murderous fire*, yet totally unharmed! Most amazing results of fifteen hours' cannonading!

There are doubtless numberless exaggerations and fancies in these as in all other statements now-a-days. It is hard to tell what to believe.

This has been, as may well be supposed, a week of successive excitements here. In addition to other matters elsewhere mentioned, a large crowd assembled yesterday afternoon to witness the raising of the flag of the Confederate States, and to hear a number of speeches delivered on the occasion.

PREPARATIONS.—We commenced to group together the paragraphs which meet the eye in every paper, of movements for war. But they would fill columns. They are confined to neither section. Both appear to be roused to madness. Thousands and tens of thousands are springing to arms. Every Northern State is responding to Lincoln's call. New York is to furnish 30,000, one-third of all demanded. Pennsylvania talks of 100,000. Indiana of 80,000, &c. &c. Even the Democratic Governor of Rhode Island, whose election a few days ago was hailed as a triumph over Republicanism and a sign of peace, has offered 1000 men, and to lead them himself. A Washington dispatch says that 20,000 troops will be concentrated at that city in a few days.

RESIGNATIONS.—There is no doubt, we think, that Lieut. General Scott has resigned. See article on the subject. His case affords a fair illustration of the value of public opinion. Yesterday denounced as a traitor. To-day, a demi-god. Yesterday, guiding Lincoln's power to the subjugation of the South. To-day, proved to be the only power that has kept Lincoln from soting against the South.

Brevet Major Anderson, in command of the Company of troops (2d Artillery) at the U. S. Arsenal in this town, yesterday forwarded his resignation, and will soon return to Virginia, his native State. This community will part from him with deep regret, for he has made many warm friends here during the past five or six months.

P. S. This morning's mail throws doubt upon the report of Gen. Scott's resignation. The correspondent of the N. Y. Times, telegraphing from Washington on Monday, says,—

"Gen. Scott spent about two hours with the Cabinet to-day; subsequently, he, with the Secretary of War and Adjutant-General Thomas, repaired to the War Department, where they spent several hours together, maturing their plans of operation. No move will be made by the Secretary of War without Gen. Scott's knowledge, and all statements of a difference existing between them, or the President and Gen. Scott, are without foundation."

"Secretary Chase says that money enough has been tendered already to carry on the Government with a raging war for two years. Dispatches are coming in to the President from all quarters, tendering men and money. The Cabinet were discussing to-day the propriety and necessity of making a second requisition of seventy-five thousand men, to be called in five days."

MAJOR HOLMES.—This distinguished ex officer of the U. S. Army has been warmly welcomed here, as elsewhere in the State, by his many personal friends. Besides which, it will be seen that a complimentary reception was given to him by the public meeting on Tuesday. And in the afternoon of that day the volunteer companies of the town called to pay their respects to him at the residence of Mr. Hinsdale, whose guest he has been.

MAJOR ANDERSON DENOUNCED.—The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer denounces Major Anderson as a traitor for his conduct at and surrender of Fort Sumter. "The treachery of Arnold and of Twiggs," it says, "are almost rendered respectable in the comparison."

The other N. Y. papers generally dissent from this denunciation.

HENRY CLAY'S BIRTH-DAY.—This awful war was begun upon the birth day of the immortal CLAY—Friday the 12th of April. Union and free government perished on the birth-day of their great defender and advocate. As he was never fully appreciated till he died, so the country will now begin to estimate what it has lost in the extinction of the Union, followed possibly by anarchy and the iron rule of a military despotism in both sections.

A letter from Wilmington, April 16th, says,—

"I have just witnessed at 12 o'clock the departure of three Volunteer Companies of about 150 men to take possession of Fort Caswell and the fort at Smithville, by order of Gov. Ellis. *There are no Union men here now.*"

STOCKS.—North Carolina bonds sell at New York at 74½; Virginia 65; Missouri 52; Tennessee 68.

A BRIGHT IDEA.—Where did the Editor of the Newbern Progress get his notions of logic and law? He says, speaking of the vote of Randolph:

"We charge nothing—we insinuate nothing, but simply call attention to what many good citizens in different parts of the State believe to be either a fraud or an error. It is then for the people of Randolph to clear up this matter, or rest under its damaging effects."

That is, it is the duty of the accused to prove his innocence! Even that we think the Sheriff of Randolph has very effectually done. But who of the readers of the papers that made the charge, will be any wiser for that?

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SONS:—I see by an oversight of the Secretary or yourself, twelve Delegates of the Montgomery meeting were omitted of those appointed to go to Graham the 27th inst., viz: Thos. J. Bright, P. C. Sanders, Jesse Sanders, John Cotten, Geo Coggins, M. Engle, Eli Russel, Z. Russel, Thos. Stokes, Thos. Forney, Jas. Crump, Lee Russel.

[Mistake not ours.—OBSERVER.]

Council of State.—Governor Ellis has called a meeting of the Council of State at the Capitol of the State on Tuesday next, the 23d instant.

We regret to learn that Gov. Ellis is again very seriously indisposed. He is in the City, but too unwell to attend to public business.

Raleigh Standard 17th.

Fort Macon Taken.—We learn that Fort Macon, at Beaufort Harbor, was taken possession of by the gallant people of Beaufort on Sunday last, and that the garrison is likely to receive accession very soon from above. The Southern Confederacy flag now floats from the flag staff at the Fort.

Newbern Progress.

REQUISITION UPON THE STATES FOR TROOPS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15th, 1861.

To JOHN W. ELLIS, Governor of North Carolina:

Call made on you by to-night's mail for two regiments of military for immediate service.

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

REPLY OF GOV. ELLIS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 15.—To the Secretary of War: Your despatch is received, and if genuine—which its extraordinary character leads me to doubt—I have to say in reply, that I regard a levy of troops for the purpose of subjugating the States of the South as in violation of the Constitution and a usurpation of power. I can be no party to this wicked violation of the laws of the country, and to this war upon the liberties of a free people! You can get no troops from North Carolina. I will reply more in detail when your call is received by mail. JOHN W. ELLIS, Gov. N. Carolina.

REPLY OF GOVERNOR MAGOFFIN OF KY.

FRANKFORT, April 15.

To the Secretary of War:—Your despatch is received. In answer I say emphatically that Kentucky will furnish no troops for the wicked purpose of subduing her sister Southern States.

B. MAGOFFIN, Gov. of Kentucky.

More Confederate Troops Called For.—MONTGOMERY, ALA., April 17th.—82,000 more troops have been ordered out to-day. Perfect confidence exists among the authorities that they can whip Lincoln. General Pillow's offer of his Tennessee division has been accepted.

MEMPHIS, TENN., April 17.—There is intense excitement here. There was a tremendous meeting last night, when it was resolved that Memphis was out of the Union. No Union men here now.

Kentucky Against Lincoln.—LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 17th.—A large and enthusiastic meeting held here opposed the war policy of Lincoln. Resolutions were passed unanimously declaring that Kentucky will not permit the marching of troops against the Confederacy, but will share the latter's destiny if war comes. A similar meeting has been held in Paducah.

WILMINGTON, DEL., April 17th.—On yesterday the largest meeting ever held here took place, when resolutions censuring Bayard for placing the State in a false position, and repudiating him for his treachery, were adopted.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17th.—All the courts have adjourned. A special messenger has arrived *en route* from Montgomery to consult about the defence of Texas. The feeling of resistance is strong on all sides.

Several pieces of ordnance were taken to forts Jackson and St. Philips to-day. More volunteers are on their way to Pensacola.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Secretary of War indicates that independent military companies, volunteering directly to him, will be accepted from the States of Kentucky and N. Carolina.

From the Governor of Maryland.—WASHINGTON, April 16.—Gov. Hicks has informed the Secretary of War that Maryland will respond to the call for a quota of troops.

LANCASTER, PA., April 15.—Ex-President Buchanan exhibits intense interest in the Fort Sumter news. He expresses a determination to sustain the government.

CHARLESTON, April 15.—The city is much excited. Some stir was occasioned late yesterday afternoon, on account of firing in the offing. It was a salute fired when Major Anderson left the Isabel to go aboard the Baltic.

The fire in Fort Sumter is out, and the fort occupied by two companies of Palmetto Guards. Major Ripley will probably be stationed there. Workmen and mechanics are clearing away the wreck of the quarters.

A large number of troops came in from the country to-day. Companies are encamped all around the city. It is estimated that 10,000 are now here.

The news of North Carolina seizing her forts was received here with the greatest delight.

CHARLESTON, April 16:—The Federal Fleet has left the offing and gone to New York, with Major Anderson.

There is much exultation here at the cheering news from Virginia.

The Federal fleet stopped three inward bound vessels last evening. They were detained a short time and then allowed to proceed. The fleet has determined to interfere with no more vessels until orders are received from Washington.

Governor Pickens has sent seven large guns and twenty thousand pounds powder to Fort Macon, at the request of the Governor of N. Carolina.

Baltimore.—BALTIMORE, April 14.—The barque Fanny Fenshaw hoisted the secession flag today, when a crowd compelled the boy on the vessel to take it down. The Captain afterwards rehoisted it, and a detachment of thirty policemen was required to protect it from the people, whose indignation was intense. All the other vessels in port hoisted the American flag.

The deep Union sentiment of this city has been unmistakably displayed since Friday. Men with secession cockades and emblems have been chased by crowds and protected by the police.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—An excited crowd assembled this morning before a printing office where the "Palmetto Flag," a small advertising sheet, is published, and threatened to demolish the establishment. The proprietor thereupon displayed the American flag, and threw the objectionable papers from a window. He also put out another advertising sheet, published in the same office, called the "Stars and Stripes," thus restoring the crowd to good humor. The police were present.

The Savannah News bestows a fitting notice upon the "first cannon ever cast in Georgia." It is a twenty-four pound howitzer, and weighs 1,700 pounds, beautifully modelled and highly finished.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—3,333,106 bales, against 4,118,119 last year. Decrease 785,013.

☞See Fourth Page.

MARRIED,

In Richmond County, by J. P. Little, Esq., on the 3rd inst, Mr. JAS. T. BR

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A Proclamation, by John W. Ellis,

GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS: By Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, followed by a requisition of Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, I am informed that the said Abraham Lincoln has made a call for 75,000 men to be employed for the invasion of the peaceful homes of the South, and for the violent subversion of the liberties of a free people, constituting a large part of the whole population of the late United States: And, whereas, this high-handed act of tyrannical outrage is not only in violation of all constitutional law, in utter disregard of every sentiment of humanity and Christian civilization, and conceived in a spirit of aggression unparalleled by any act of recorded history, but is a direct step towards the subjugation of the whole South, and the conversion of a free Republic, inherited from our fathers, into a military despotism, to be established by worse than foreign enemies on the ruins of our once glorious Constitution of Equal Rights.

Now, therefore, I, John W. Ellis, Governor of the State of North Carolina, for these extraordinary causes, do hereby issue this, my Proclamation, notifying and requesting the Senators and Members of the House of Commons of the General Assembly of North Carolina, to meet in Special Session at the Capitol, in the City of Raleigh, on Wednesday the first day of May next. And I futhermore exhort all good citizens throughout the State to be mindful that their first allegiance is due to the Sovereignty which protects their homes and dearest interests, as their first service is due for the sacred defence of their hearths, and of the soil which holds the graves of our glorious dead.

United action in defence of the sovereignty of North Carolina, and of the rights of the South, becomes now the duty of all.

Given under my hand, and attested by the Great Seal of the State. Done at the City of Raleigh, the 17th day of April, A. D., 1861, and in the eighty-fifth year of our Independence.

JOHN W. ELLIS.

By the Governor,
GRAHAM DAVES, *Private Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

The following Proclamation was issued yesterday by Governor Letcher. The entire military force of the Commonwealth will respond with alacrity to the order:—*Rich. Dispatch, 18th.*

By the Governor of Virginia.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, seven of the States formerly composing a part of the United States, have, by authority of their people, solemnly resumed the powers granted by them to the United States, and have framed a Constitution and organized a Government for themselves, to which the people of those States are yielding willing obedience, and have so notified the President of the United States by all the formalities incident to such action, and thereby become to the United States a separate, independent and foreign power; and, whereas, the Constitution of the United States has invested Congress with the sole power "to declare war," and until such declaration is made the President has no authority to call for an extraordinary force to wage offensive war against any foreign power; and, whereas, on the 15th inst., the President of the United States, in plain violation of the Constitution, has issued a Proclamation calling for a force of seventy-five thousand men, to cause the laws of the United States to be duly executed over a people who are no longer a part of the Union, and in said Proclamation threatens to exert this unusual force to compel obedience to his mandates; and, whereas, the General Assembly of Virginia, by a majority approaching to entire unanimity, has declared, at its last session, that the State of Virginia would consider such an exertion of force as a virtual declaration of war, to be resisted by all the power at the command of Virginia; and subsequently, the Convention now in session, representing the sovereigny of this State, has re-affirmed in substance the same policy, by almost equal unanimity; and, whereas, the State of Virginia deeply sympathizes with the Southern States, in the wrongs they have suffered, and in the position they have assumed, and having made earnest efforts peaceably to compose the differences which have severed the Union, and have failed in that attempt through this unwarranted act on the part of the President; and it is believed that the influences which operate to produce this Proclamation against the seceded States will be brought to bear upon this Commonwealth, if she should exercise her undoubted right to resume the powers granted by her people, and it is due to the honor of Virginia that an improper exercise of force against her people should be repelled: Therefore I, John Letcher, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, have thought proper to order all armed volunteer regiments or companies within this State forthwith to hold themselves in readiness for immediate orders, and upon the reception of this Proclamation to report to the Adjutant General of the State their organization and numbers, and prepare themselves for efficient service. Such companies as are not armed and equipped will report that fact, that they may be properly supplied.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, this 17th day of April, 1861, and in the 85th year of the Commonwealth

JOHN LETCHER.

PRESIDENT DAVIS'S PROCLAMATION.

Proclamation by the President of the Confederate States of America.

Whereas Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, has by proclamation announced his intention of invading this Confederacy with an armed force for the purpose of capturing the fortresses, and thereby subverting its independence, and subjecting the free people thereof to the dominion of a foreign power; and, whereas, it has thus become the duty of this Government to repel the threatened invasion, and defend the rights and liberties of the people by all means which the laws of nations and the usages of civilized warfare place at its disposal—

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this my Proclamation, inviting all those that may desire to be of service in private armed vessels on the high seas, to aid this Government in resisting so wanton and wicked an aggression, to make application for commissions or letters of marque and reprisal, to be issued under the seal of the Confederate States; and I do further notify all persons applying for letters of marque, to make a statement in writing, giving the name and a suitable description of the character, tonnage and force of vessel, name and place of residence of each owner concerned therein, and intended number of crew, and to sign such statement, and to deliver the same to the Secretary of State or Collector of a port of entry of the Confederate States, to be by him transmitted to the Secretary of State; and I do further notify all applicants aforesaid, before any commission or letter of marque is issued to any vessel, or the owner or owners thereof, and commander for the time being, that they are required to give bond to the Confederate States, with at least two responsible sureties not interested in such vessel, in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, or in case such vessel be provided with more than one hundred, and fifty men, then in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, with condition that the owners, officers and crew, who shall be employed on board such commissioned vessel, shall observe the laws of the Confederate States and instructions given them for regulating their conduct; that they shall satisfy all damages done contrary to the tenor thereof by such vessel during her commission, and deliver up the same when required by the President of the Confederate States. I do further specially enjoin on all persons holding offices, civil and military, under the authority of the Confederate States, that they be vigilant in the discharge of the duties incident thereto: and I do moreover solemnly exhort the good people of the Confederate States, as they love their country, and as they prize the blessings of free government, as they feel the wrongs of the past and those which are now threatened in an aggravated form by those whose enmity is more implacable because unprovoked, that they exert themselves in preserving order, in promoting concord, in maintaining the authority and efficacy of the laws, and in supporting and organizing all the measures which may be adopted for the common defence, and by which, under the blessings of Divine Providence, we may hope for a speedy, just and honorable peace.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand [SEAL.] and seal, this 17th day of April, 1861.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:
RO. TOOMBS, Secretary of State.

GOVERNOR LETCHER'S REPLY TO SECRETARY CAMERON.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, VA., April 16, 1861.

HON. SIMON CAMERON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: I received your telegram of the 15th, the genuineness of which I doubted. Since that time I have received your communication, mailed the same day, in which I am requested to detach from the militia of the State of Virginia "the quota designated in a table," which you append, "to serve as infantry or riflemen for the period of three months, unless sooner discharged."

In reply to this communication, I have only to say, that the Militia of Virginia will not be furnished to the powers at Washington, for any such use or purpose as they have in view. Your object is to subjugate the Southern States, and a requisition made upon me for such an object—an object, in my judgment, not within the purview of the Constitution, or the act of 1795—will not be complied with. You have chosen to inaugurate civil war, and having done so, we will meet it, in a spirit as determined as the Administration has exhibited towards the South. Respectfully,

JOHN LETCHER.

Missouri.—ST. LOUIS, April 17.—The State Journal publishes the following reply from Governor Jackson to Secretary Cameron:—

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY, April 17.

SIR—Your dispatch of the 15th inst., making a call on Missouri for four regiments of men for immediate service, has been received. There can be, I apprehend, no doubt these men are intended to form a part of the President's army to make war upon the people of the seceded States. Your requisition, in my judgment, is illegal, unconstitutional, and revolutionary in its objects, inhuman and diabolical, and cannot be complied with. Not one man will the State of Missouri furnish to carry on such an unholy crusade.

C. F. JACKSON, Gov. of Missouri.

The Maryland Quota.—The variety of rumors afloat yesterday in relation to the call made by the General Government on the State of Maryland, for four regiments of military, received some show of plausibility from an announcement in the National Intelligencer that Governor Hicks had responded affirmatively to the requisition. The facts are, as we stated yesterday morning, that Governor Hicks has as yet taken no final action on the subject, and probably will not for some days to come. If the militia are called out in Maryland it will be under the written pledge of the Government at Washington, that they are to be held for the special preservation of the peace and quiet of the State of Maryland, and are not, in any event, to be employed beyond its borders, except in the defence of the National Capitol, which is part and parcel of the original territory of the State. If they are taken into the service of the Government under this agreement they will remain on duty in Baltimore, and not be removed hence unless their services are imperatively required at Washington, whither they can be transported in a few hours. We have reason to believe that this is the extent of the action as yet taken by the Governor, he reserving for future consideration the decision of the question as to whether he will give a favorable or unfavorable response to the requisition of the War Department.—*Baltimore American, 18th.*

Virginia one of the Confederate States!—Secession Ordinance Passed.—The people Rejoicing!—The ordinance declaring Virginia out of the Union was passed in secret session at 4.20 o'clock on Wednesday, the 17th, and was made public by the removal of secrecy yesterday, at 12 o'clock m., in Richmond. The news threw the people into frantic joy, which they demonstrated in the most enthusiastic manner. We have time or room only for a very brief notice of this proud event, which severs forever the political bonds which bound Virginia to the late Union. She was the chief artificer in rearing the grand structure of constitutional liberty which commanded the admiration of the world and her most ardent affections until it was assailed and demolished by a fanaticism that has not its parallel in all history for wickedness and viciousness.—*Rel. Standard.*

Seizures of New York Vessels.—Early yesterday morning, the Governor was informed that some packages of arms which had been purchased by the State of Virginia from a Northern manufacturer, and had been put on board a vessel bound for Richmond, were seized by the public authorities in the city of New York. This barefaced robbery being made known to the Governor, he immediately ordered the seizure of the steamer *Jamestown*, at City Point, and the ship *Argo*, from Bath, Maine, which were accordingly taken possession of, and are now in the custody of the State. A U. S. Revenue cutter was also seized at the same time.

The arms that were seized were as much her property as the Capitol in Richmond. They were purchased fairly in a Northern market.

Petersburg Express.

Instructions to Pilots.—Gov. Letcher has issued instructions to pilots not to take out to sea any United States war vessels from the port of Norfolk. Another step in the right direction.

Letter from Gov. Letcher.—WASHINGTON, April 15.—Governor Letcher, of Va., in a private letter to a friend in Washington last week, says he adheres to his opinions, formerly expressed, in favor of a central confederacy. If however, there shall be a further disruption, the will of Virginia, if she act otherwise, shall be the rule of his conduct. Any sacrifice she requires will be made by him, and if troubles come he will take his share of them.

The Tredegar Iron Works at Richmond, Virginia, are doing a heavy business in supplying the Confederate States with cannon. Alabama and South Carolina have received scores of Columbiads from there, and Georgia is now receiving part of seventy-five Columbiads she ordered.

Custom-House Fines.—A number of vessels which arrived at this port yesterday from seceded States, not having proper clearances, were fined $100 each. Quite a pile of protests from vessels thus taxed has now accumulated at the Custom House. These fines may be remitted ultimately, but the Secretary of the Treasury has not signified any intention of giving them back at present. The effect of this policy will, of course, be to break up coastwise commerce with the Confederate States.—*N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.*

There are several vessels now in this port loaded with ice and other products, bound to Southern ports, and some of them are in the stream, ready to sail; but their masters hesitate to start, owing to the threatening aspect of affairs in the Southern States. It is feared they will be exposed to seizure by the Confederate States in case hostilities should break out. It is probable that their voyages will be abandoned.

Boston Post, 16th.

Public Disorder.—Not a few are apprehensive lest mob law should gain the ascendancy in this city; but we believe there is little occasion for anxiety on the subject. Within the last few days, there have been several boisterous demonstrations, but the preparations were ample for the preservation of the peace, in any contingency; and if additional assistance had been needed, it could easily have been procured. We well remember the riotous assemblages last Autumn, pending the Presidential campaign, when the Republican headquarters on Broadway, and the New York Hotel opposite, were respectively threatened by the rival parties; but the Police faithfully discharged their duty, and with less of partizan favor than might have been expected.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

Washington Rumors.—WASHINGTON, April 16.—Our city is assuming all that note of military preparation which characterizes European towns at the beginning of a long war. Outposts are extended and strengthened; companies are forming and mustering into service; cavalry horses are purchased; sentries are stationed about all public buildings; groups of soldiers, and sympathizing citizens or idlers, are seen at every point.

The number of lookers-on conveys a good idea of the want of employment that has existed for a considerable period. Such persons as enlist, get twenty dollars a month for protecting Washington, which puts money in circulation, and goes towards relieving distressed families.

Washington City is a key position, with Baltimore for one base of operations in this direction and Carlisle or Harper's Ferry for another. Military reconnoissances have been made by officers of the seceded States of the heights across the Potomac, which commands this city. Those heights will be at once occupied and entrenched by Government troops, if Virginia enters upon hostilities.

Another key point is Cairo, in Illinois, where an immense force will be massed to go down the Mississippi. The mouths of that river will be blockaded, and all seceded ports at the South.

No less than twenty-five thousand troops will be here, as soon as they can be mustered into service. All this number will be required, and twice the number, with the defection in Maryland, should Virginia secede. The War Department and the Executive, since the Fort Sumter denouement, place more confidence in Gens. Scott, Totten and others.

A prominent gentleman high in the confidence of the Administration, was to-day appointed a Commissioner to visit Canada and explain to the Government there the true state of affairs in this country.

It is generally believed that the ports in the Seceded States will be blockaded, and the mouth of the Mississippi also.

Col. Huger, stationed at Baltimore, (Fort McHenry,) for the defence of the Harbor, and one of the U. S. Ordnance Corps, has resigned his Commission in the Army. [Col. Huger is one of the best officers in the Government. He belongs to the Huger family of S. C., and has large estates there.]

Martial Doings in Washington.—WASHINGTON, April 17.—Every public building in the city is now guarded by night by enlisted soldiers. The street from the Post Office is piled with provisions in barrels and boxes, well guarded. An ammunition train passed down the avenue to-day, towards Georgetown, probably to supply a battery said to be erecting on the heights of Georgetown. An artillery force to-night is stationed on the Maryland approaches to the city.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—There is tremendous excitement here. Large numbers of troops are stationed at every point around the city, and Flying Artillery, with immense brass pounders pointing to the Virginia shore keep constant guard.

Several companies have just marched down Pennsylvania avenue, and about nine miles from Baltimore, on my passage to Washington this afternoon, I passed nine car loads of troops moving to the same destination.

Several hundred more from Pennsylvania and Massachusetts are expected here before morning.

More Troops.—MONTGOMERY, April 16.—Of the thirty-two thousand troops called out to-day, five thousand are from each State except Florida, which sends two thousand.

50,000 *Troops Offered.*—MONTGOMERY, April 17.—50,0000 Tennessee and Kentucky troops were offered this morning to the War Department at Montgomery.

The government has been asked for the whole 15,000,000 loan by parties in New Orleans.

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 18th.—Gov. Magoffin has issued his proclamation convening the Legislature of Kentucky on the 27th inst.

More Money for the Government.—Mr. A. T. Stewart, the princely and patriotic merchant, has, it is said, tendered the government one million dollars from his private fortune. A number of the clerks in the employ of A. T. Stewart & Co. are members of the Seventh regiment. They have been informed that, in the event of their being called to serve the government, their salaries will be continued during their full term of service.

N. Y. World.

The Resignations Imminent.—We hear that over eighteen army and navy officers will resign this week. Four in this neighborhood are certain to throw up their commissions. The result will be necessarily the rapid promotion of juniors, and the consigning of frigates to the care of Lieutenants commanding. Of the home fleet, the Powhatan, Crusader, Wyandotte, Mohawk, Water Witch and Pocahontas are commanded by Lieutenants.—*N. Y. Express, 17th.*

Another Batch of Resignations.—NORFOLK, April 18.—All the naval officers on this station who are Virginians, have sent on their resignations to Washington.

Major Anderson.—Major Anderson will be tried by a Court of Inquiry (not a court-Martial) in a few weeks. This does not imply a suspicion of his honor, but is merely a military rule. If the court deem his case one for a court-martial, he will then be arraigned before it. It is said, too, that all the commanding officers of the fleet reported to have been off Charleston will be brought before a Court of Inquiry.

N. Y. Express.

W. Porcher Miles, of Charleston, telegraphs to Mrs. Doubleday, at Washington, that a report of her husband's insanity is without foundation. It is believed that Capt. Doubleday, who is a strong Republican, refused to obey Maj. Anderson's command to surrender, and was consequently placed in irons.

Several of the Administration papers, says the Journal of Commerce, join the Courier and Enquirer, of this city, in denouncing Major Anderson as a *traitor.*

We conversed yesterday with a gentlemen just returned from Washington, and on the strength of information communicated can confirm what is stated in the annexed extract from the Albany Argus:

We believe it will turn out that Major Anderson has strictly obeyed the order of the administration, and that his surrender, under the conditions of the case, was dictated in advance at Washington!

The charges brought against the Major will turn out to be levelled at the Administration itself.

Mob Law in New York—A Democratic Press Threatened.—NEW YORK, April 17.—The office of the Day Book was compelled to call on the police to-day for a guard, in consequence of threatening popular demonstrations.

Government Purchasing Steamers.—TORONTO, April 16.—Agents of the Washington Government are here trying to purchase the steamer Peerless, an iron vessel built on the Clyde.

Plant Corn.—Now that war seems to be almost certain, we would advise the farmers to plant less cotton and tobacco than heretofore, and *more corn.* Corn and bacon will be needed for troops, and will command a high price. Let everybody *plant corn.*—*Raleigh Standard.*

PRUDENT QUESTIONS.

In the subjoined remarks a Northern journal, while admitting the duty of good citizens to "stand by their Government," takes occasion to protest against the absurd dogma that all the measures of any Administration are to be received with unquestioning acquiescence in their wisdom and prudence. It is the province of the people under our institutions to control the action of their agents, and this they can do without undertaking in every emergency to precipitate a revolution. Our contemporary says:

"Patriotic citizens will stand by their Government and its flag, as a matter of inclination and duty, even in cases where they strongly disapprove the measures which may have brought both into peril.

"The subject, however, should be looked at through the medium of reason instead of passion. It is not unpatriotic to consider well the steps which, under such circumstances, ought to be taken. There is no patriotism in taking leave of our senses and being carried away in a whirlwind of popular excitement. It is quite proper to make reasonable provision for the necessities of the Government in any probable circumstances awaiting it; but there is no wisdom in rushing into quixotic expeditions, stimulated by passion instead of prudence.

"What does the Government propose to do in the present emergency? Does the President intend to send an army to Charleston to recapture the forts of that harbor? If so, how will he send it; by sea, or will he march it through Virginia and North Carolina? We presume the Administration will not direct any expedition whatever against Charleston, especially until after Congress shall have assembled and acted on the present state of affairs.

"What then? Perhaps the answer is, Fort Pickens must be defended and preserved. Very well. Let the Government have all the force it desires for this service.

"But we are told the Capital must be defended. Certainly it must, against all reasonable apprehensions of danger. Nobody objects to that. Let Gen. Scott have as many men as he desires for that duty, which we presume will not extend to many thousands.

"Where else are troops wanted? Where does the President propose to employ them? In collecting the revenue? We presume the naval force only can be used for such a service. In invading the territory of a Seceded State and conquering its population? He has disavowed any such purpose. Why, then, this call for an immense army, more formidable in numbers and expense than any ever before raised on this continent?

"In the whirlwind of passion—rendered more fierce by partisan prejudices and purposes—suggestions like these we have made will perhaps only be heard to be denounced, but reason will soon resume her office, and the people will soon begin to consider these things and to inquire what is their design and end."

No one can doubt the entire propriety and pertinency of these questions. But it seems to us that the difficulty of finding satisfactory answers for them, in view of present exigencies alone, should have suggested to our contemporary that this formidable military force has been summoned by the President only in apprehension of future emergencies. After the several levies of the respective States shall have been raised and mustered into the service of the United States it may be that no occasion will arise for such operations as to call for their active employment. They will simply be in readiness to obey the summons of the Government in case of any attack, actual or meditated, upon the Federal Capital or other property of the Union. The idea that they are to be employed for the "subjugation of the South" is simply preposterous, for no such "subjugation" is possible by any number of troops, and the purpose of "invasion" is expressly disclaimed by the Administration. The very fact, therefore, that no existing emergency can demand the intervention of 75,000 men, especially when taken in connexion with the short period for which they are enlisted, (three months,) serves to show that they have been summoned in prospect of contingent eventualities, which may never arise, if only the people of the Border Slaveholding States shall determine to exert their potential influence in favor of the Union and of the preservation of the public peace.—*National Intelligencer.*

Northern Sentiment.—The sentiment which pervades the Northern Republican press is most ferocious towards the South. Total extermination is the mildest fate which the most moderate of them will allow to the "rebels and traitors." If the whole people of Virginia could read these papers, there is not a man of them, who would not feel that our safety depends entirely upon ourselves.

The tone of the conservative press, too, has undergone a very marked change. Most of them have caved in—not exactly to approbation of the war policy of the Republicans—but to an admission, which amounts to the same thing, of the necessity of sustaining the Government.

We have been satisfied for a good while, that all knowledge of genuine free government was lost in the North. Universal suffrage and ready-made clothing have made them fit only for despotism—and the course of these papers is evidence of the fact.

Human liberty on this continent now rests only with the Southern States. They are its sole champions. God give them aid in the great and glorious task of upholding it!—*Richmond Whig.*

Credit and Ships.—The Abolition papers are chuckling over the idea, that the Confederate States cannot borrow a dollar in Europe or America. This would be sad, if true; and yet it would not be worse than the condition of the Thirteen Colonies, when they severed their connection with Great Britain. They not only could borrow nothing from abroad—but had nothing at home. Luckily, the Confederate States are not reduced to such straits. If they have no credit in New York or London, they happen to have abundant means for present uses within themselves. Their whole loan of fifteen millions has been taken in New Orleans. King Cotton will be very apt to command specie as long as Massachusetts and Lancashire have any in their fobs.

We notice, also, in the same papers an exultant tone at the poverty of the South in steamers and vessels of war. This is well-founded. The common Government has robbed us of our share of the common property—and we must endure the spoliation as well as we can. But it is to be observed that naval superiority does not always carry with it superiority on land. The Athenians swept the Ægean, and yet were overthrown by the Lacedemonians. Napoleon did not dare to launch a fishing smack on the ocean—such was England's rule of the waves—and yet he conquered most of the continent of Europe. In our Revolutionary struggle, at the beginning, we scarcely had a ship; yet we did not fail to make good our Independence. What has been, may be.—*Rich. Whig.*

What a Black Republican Organ says.—The Philadelphia Bulletin (Black Republican) says that the war into which the election of a sectional President, upon a platform denying to the South her equal constitutional rights in the territories—a President representing a party whose doctrines strike at the root of Southern security in the Union—has plunged the country, is "a war for the defence of the Constitution! the protection of the whole people!! the preservation of the nation!!!" A curious war, this. Leaving the Constitution out of the question, which *practically* the Black Republicans regularly do, it seems to us an altogether new idea, and no less remarkable than new, that a *whole* people are to be *protected* by a war waged against nearly *one-half* of them! Gunpowder and steel are not exactly the kind of protectors to those against whom they are used, that they would invite or accept. We Southerners have been all along quite unused to such tutelary guardianship on the part of government—and having been more than three-score and ten years without it, we shall now take the liberty of repudiating it, as we have no kind of fancy or partiality for it.—*Pet. Express.*

INCIDENTS AT CHARLESTON.

From the mass of incidents connected with the late capture of Fort Sumter, we copy the following from Charleston papers. The chief actor in the first is Bishop Davis, formerly the Rev. Thomas F. Davis of North Carolina:—

Sunday after the Victory.—The services in all our sanctuaries yesterday exhibited the fervid outpourings of gratitude from a people penetrated with the mercies of God.

The incidents in "Old St. Philip's" we witnessed were deeply touching. The heart of the worshippers in that sacred fane, consecrated by the precious historic memories which made the glory of the "first temple" on this site, had been poured out in devout thanksgiving to the only Giver of Victory, when a venerable old man, leaning on his staff, was led by the Rector to the sacred desk. It was the Bishop of the Diocese, wholly blind and physically feeble, yet with the eyes of faith keener than the eagle's, discerning the light of Heaven and rejoicing therein. The congregation were taken by surprise; but whose heart may not be stirred even to its innermost depths, as the apostolic servant of God, selecting one of those paternal exhortations of the "beloved disciple," accounted for his presence. Not only a patriotic, but a personal interest in the great event of the past week had brought him to the city, and made him here abide until the battle had been fought. Your boys were there, and mine were there, and *it was right that they should be there.* Still the heart had inly bled; the strong man, as well as the tender woman, had quivered under the influences of natural affection, for we were not children, we knew what we were doing, and had counted the cost, and had weighed in our very souls the warfare upon which we were going. And how very marvellous had been God's doings! How unparalleled his agency. All our children had passed through the fire unhurt! "Not unto us, not unto us, but unto Thy name, Oh, Lord, be the glory!"

We forbear to follow the good Bishop through the affecting application which he made of this wonderful providence of God, but cannot pass over the strong testimony which he bore to his firm persuasion, strengthened by travel through every section of our State in the discharge of pastoral duty, that the grand movement in which our people were now engaged was begun by them in the deepest conviction of duty to God, and after laying their case before God—and God had most signally blessed our dependence on Him. "Verily the Lord of Hosts is with us, the God of Jacob is our refuge."

A Home Scene.—A member of one of our gallant companies, on leave of absence in the city, received a summons to appear at his post on Sullivan's Island on one of the nights of last week, when the air was rife with the most startling rumors of the coming of an overwhelming fleet. With cheerful promptitude the brave soldier prepared to obey the imperative call. He is a husband, and the father of a blue eyed little girl, who has just begun to put words together. After the preparation for the camp had been made, the soldier nerved himself for the good-bye. Those present thought that the wife felt the parting less than the husband. Lively words flowed fast, and her fair face was as bright and calm as a morning in May. Her heart seemed to be full of gladness.

She cheered him with pleasant earnestness to show himself a man, and running on in a gleeful strain admonished him not to come back if he were shot in the back. With incredible fortitude she bade her child tell papa good-bye, and to say to him that she would not own him her father if he proved to be a coward. The echo of the soldier's footfall through the corridor had hardly died away, when a ghastly pallor was seen spreading over the lady's face. In a voice weak and husky, she begged a friend to take her child, and before she could be supported she fell from her chair prostrate on the floor.

By a tremendous effort of a powerful will, the noble woman had controlled and concealed the feelings that were convulsing her delicate frame, but nature could bear the tension no longer, and she fainted. The swoon was deep, and it was some time before consciousness returned. At length she opened her eyes languidly, and looked around upon the sympathizing group, and in a tremulous tone inquired, *"if she had fainted before her husband left the room."*

We know of no instance of self-command, of unselfish affection, that partakes more largely than does this one of the moral sublime.

The forces of Major Anderson were entirely inadequate to effectually work the guns, and attend to the incidental requirements. It is not to be wondered at, under the circumstances, that Fort Sumter surrendered. The men were on duty thirty-six hours, with balls or shells striking the casemates and guns of the fort constantly. Competent military men state that the intense vibration or shock produced on the brain and nervous system of those in the vicinity is terribly exhausting.

At the siege of Sebastopol the men who worked the guns were relieved every twenty minutes, and groomed with whiskey and flannel to enable them to endure the concussion produced by the firing of their own guns and the shock of the enemy's balls and shells striking the fortification. The concussion attending the firing of a Columbiad in the enclosed casemate of a fort is said to be terrible.

A Striking Coincidence.—A pious friend who makes daily use of that excellent little book, Bogatzy's Solemn Treasury, was profoundly impressed by the singular fitness of the passages chosen for the Lesson of the 13th April, to the events that have given that day a distinguished place among the days that will never die.

The following passages compose the subject of meditations:

"Thou shalt not be afraid of them; but shalt well remember what the Lord thy God did unto Pharaoh, and unto all Egypt."—*Deut.* 7, 18.

"And shall say unto them, Hear, O, Israel; Ye approach this day unto battle against your enemies: let not your hearts faint; fear not, and do not tremble, neither be ye terrified because of them:

"For the Lord your God is he that goeth with you, to fight for you against your enemies, to save you."—*Deut.* 20. 3, 4.

"And said, Hitherto shalt thou come, but no farther; and here shall thy proud waves be stayed. —*Job*, 38. 11.

These words could be no more appropriate had they been penned by inspiration for the glorious occasion.

The Syracuse Courier states that a large portion of the Democrats here are opposed to coercion, and consider the true policy of the Government to be to recognize the Confederate States rather than have civil war

Landlord Voorhees (Republican) was knocked down in his own house to-day, for calling a Democrat a traitor.

From Fort Pickens.—It is reported that Lieut. Slemmer has been instructed not to allow any more land defences to be put up in the vicinity of Fort Pickens, nor the Confederate troops under Col. Bragg to take any more advantage of his silence; in consequence of which it is understood that Gen. Beauregard has been commissioned by President Davis to go to Fort Pickens. He is reported to have sailed. All expect that Fort Pickens will be the next point of attack.

THE DUTY OF CONSERVATIVE CITIZENS IN THE PRESENT CRISIS.

There are periods in the history of nations which demand unusual sacrifices, involve severe trials, and place patriotic, conservative men in a position of extreme embarrassment and pain. Such, we think, is the case in this country at the present time. There are no more *loyal* or true hearted people on earth, than those of the United States. They have stood by their country in its days of trial and adversity; they have rejoiced over its unparalleled prosperity; and latterly, some of them have viewed with apprehension the dangers which have grown out of a sectional spirit that has sprung up and attained an alarming growth in all parts of the Union.

The feelings of animosity engendered by hostility to slavery and slaveholders, have been encouraged by ambitious men, and presented to the people of the free States in such plausible shape as to become a sentiment, a principle, in the Northern mind, upon which a political party has been constructed, and after a few years of persistent labor in feeding the flames of sectionalism has acquired possession of the Government. The steady and earnest denunciations of the institutions and people of the South, at length produced their legitimate results, and created a reciprocity of hate, which led the people of the slaveholding States to contemplate the dreadful alternative of a separation from the Union, in order to preserve their rights, maintain their self respect, enjoy in security their property, and live in happiness and peace.

The spirit of secession had taken deep root in the Southern mind previous to the late Presidential election; but the majority of Southern men had not given up the hope of preserving the Union, and of securing from the free States, a cheerful and willing acquiescence in some just and honorable administrative policy, which should protect them in all their Constitutional rights. But they were not prepared for the overwhelming triumph of Republicanism which took place in November last, and it greatly diminished their hope of securing their rights in the Union.

Co-operating with the Union men of the South, were a noble band of conservatives in the North, who loved the Union and did their best to save it, even though the effort involved a painful contest with people of their own section. But all effort proved unavailing,—the sectional party triumphed, and the cotton States, deeming further appeals to the justice of the North as useless as they were considered humiliating, seceded from the Union, and organised the government of the Confederate States. It was in this emergency that the conservative men of the North, with an earnestness and a sincerity which seldom find a parallel in political history, brought their influence to bear upon both sections—upon the North for concessions and conciliation, and justice to all sections of the Union,—upon the South for moderation, delay and forbearance, until time could be had for a last solemn appeal to the people. We need not say how actively and incessantly we have labored to produce a settlement of these vital differences; how sincerely and constantly we have deprecated the impending catastrophe that was to crush a powerful nation, and destroy the Union, which has been the pride and glory of our people.

It was in the power of the party which was successful at the last election, to produce a settlement of the existing differences, and to save the Union from dissolution. *But such was not the policy of its leaders.* They had raised the Anti-Slavery standard at an early day, as a means of reaching power,—they will doubtless keep it unfurled, until a complete separation of the free from the slave States is effected, when they may expect unobstructed control, not only of the Government of the remaining States, but of every office in State, City, County, Town, or School district within their limits. Relying upon the loyalty of our people, and their readiness to stand by their country, right or wrong, in time of war, the Administration entered upon their work. We believe there were individuals among the Cabinet officers who desired a peaceful course; but the general result was a decision in favor of war, which they doubtless saw was the readiest means of concentrating and consolidating the public sentiment of the North, and rendering the entire people, their interests, their property, their personal safety even,—subject to the control and dictation of the ruling powers.

The plan has proved entirely successful. The country has been precipitated into a war; the patriotism, the loyalty, the passions of the people of the Northern States are aroused; and honest, conservative, true men, are compelled to choose between sustaining their country's flag, even though unfurled in a war against their brethren, (literally so in many cases, and figuratively in others,) or on the other hand, seeming to occupy a position of doubtful patriotism. The latter position is intolerable to men who, like ourselves, have always stuck to their country through thick and thin, and always mean to do so. We can safely say that few if any, of our citizens have labored longer or more faithfully in support of the Union, the whole Union, and the "Constitution as it is," than ourselves. And we believe we speak the sentiments of all that noble band of conservative men who have hitherto with us breasted the wave of sectional fanaticism, when we say, for them and for ourselves, that we will make no factious opposition to the measures of the government, while yet we will surrender no rights of independent criticism and discussion, no privileges which the free citizens of a Republican Government may of right enjoy, nor will we be deprived of that "free speech," of which the present dominant party have been the professed advocates.—*Jour. Com.*

Attacking Northern Cities.—We trust that the South will soon be in a condition to act aggressively as well as defensively. We have no idea on the face of the earth of standing still and being butchered like sheep in a slaughter-house. As soon as possible, a blow should be struck at the populous hives on the border, and privateers should be fitted out to harrass the enemy's commerce. The sooner this is done the better. Already, the Southern army, at the different forts and stations, numbers about thirty-five thousand men. With the accession of the Border States, this can be swelled, without an effort, to a hundred thousand of the bravest troops in the world. We shall then see whether the game of invasion which Abraham Lincoln has inaugurated is not one which two can play at.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Serenade to Duncan K. McRae.—A large number of citizens assembled last evening in front of the Charleston Hotel, and tendered a complimentary serenade to Duncan K. McRae, Esq., a distinguished and prominent citizen of North Carolina.

Mr. McRae expressed his warmest thanks for the unexpected compliment paid him. He stated that he had come here for a practical purpose. They wished to borrow a few guns, shot and shell, and a few pounds of powder.—*Char. Courier.*

Further by the North Briton.—LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Cotton—Estimated sales of Saturday 20,000 bales. Market buoyant with an advancing tendency. There has been an advance of one-eighth.

Continental advices were warlike. The army in Paris was drilling for war.

All the marshals of France had been summoned to attend a council of war on the 8th.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING. APRIL 22, 1861.

Events so crowd upon us that that which was exciting yesterday is to-day lost sight of in some new and startling feature of the great complication in which the country is involved. What with these constant changes, and the duties which devolve upon us all here, young and old, to organize and arm for the protection and defence of our State, our homes and our rights, we have but little time to devote to writing editorials. Instead thereof, we give up our space to the details of news, in which our readers are far more deeply interested than in any lucubrations of our own.

The Secession of Virginia was the great event of one of the few past days.

Among those details, the reader will find that all the so-called Southern papers at the North, such as the Journal of Commerce, Express, Herald, News, and Day Book, in New York, have succumbed to the mob and to a wonderfully united public opinion—as united as that at the South—and come out in support of the government. Three remarkable articles are especially worthy of note—one from the National Intelligencer of Thursday, in which a very decided and probably semi-official opinion is expressed, in substance that the 75,000 troops are not for use but for show, except as to Washington city. Another that the Governor of Maryland has *not* as yet called out the quota of troops demanded by the administration, and if he should do so at all, it will only be upon a written guaranty that they are to be employed only for the defence of Maryland. (The Governor confirms this in his Proclamation.) And a third, that a great meeting is to take place in Baltimore this afternoon, to make an effort to command the peace—at which, by the way, we shall not be at all surprised if they get to fighting among themselves.

Judge Douglas, like ex-President Buchanan, and the N. Y. papers, has given in his adhesion to the Administration on this point. Douglas called in person to tell Lincoln so.

The Latest Act in the Drama!—

The last mail brought us brief but exciting accounts of the bloody doings in Baltimore. See particulars in another column. We rejoice to see that the feeling in Baltimore is thus unmistakeably against Lincoln and his war levies.

MILITARY.—A meeting was held here on Friday afternoon—Mayor McLean in the Chair and W. N. Tillinghast Secretary—to organize the "Home Guard." There being 140 names on the list, they were divided into an Eastern and Western Company.

A Committee, consisting of Messrs. A. A. McKethan, Hon. W. Winslow, R. P. Buxton, A. M. Campbell and D. G. McRae, was appointed to nominate Officers for the Eastern Company, and reported Maj. A. M. Campbell for Captain, Col. S. T. Hawley for 1st Lieutenant, Maj. D. G. McRae for 2d Lieut., and P. Taylor for 3d Lieut.

A similar Committee for the Western Company, consisting of Messrs. E. J. Lilly, E. J. Hale, D. A. Ray, H. L. Myrover, and C. B. Mallett, reported Capt. W. McL. McKay for Captain, Nathan A. Stedman for 1st Lt., C. B. Mallett for 2d, and John D. Williams for 3d.

These nominations were unanimously confirmed.

It having been stated that a Committee of Ladies had been engaged during the forenoon in taking up a subscription to procure suitable comforts for the two Volunteer Companies which have tendered their services to the State, in case they be ordered off, and that they had collected some hundreds of dollars, it was resolved forthwith to open an additional subscription to assist in equipping the Companies, and $1400 were instantly subscribed. A committee was then appointed to call upon the citizens generally with the subscription book, and the sum has been increased to upwards of $2000.

We regret that we cannot delay this paper till the afternoon, as usual, but must, to supply the mails, anticipate our usual hour of publication. The Editors and all the adults employed about the establishment will be engaged with their respective companies in executing an order of Gov. Ellis to take the U. S. Arsenal at this place. It is hoped that the Officers of the U. S. Army in charge of the Arsenal will not require that any blood shall be shed in executing this purpose; for the conflict would be a very unequal and bootless one, the force now mustering against it being about 900 determined men, (against 60,) as follows:—

Five Town Companies,	400
Capt. Bulla's Company,	200
Capt. Phillips, Rockfish,	60
Capt. McDougald, " (Uniformed,)	40
Capt. Marsh, Gray's Creek,	60
Capt. Nixon, Carver's Creek,	60
Capt. Ray, Pine Foresters,	40
Company at Cedar Creek,	50
Total	910

The whole 33d Regiment, commanded by Col. John H. Cook, under the immediate command of Brig. Gen. Walter Draughon.

It may be as well to correct an erroneous impression in regard to the relative position of the U. S. Officers at the Arsenal. The Commandant is Capt. J. A. J. Bradford, of the Ordnance Corps, and not Brevet Major Anderson. The latter commands the company of Artillery stationed here at the request of the citizens, for the protection of the Arsenal, and is subject to the call, for that purpose, of Capt. Bradford.

WITHDRAWN.—Jas. T. Littlejohn, of Oxford, who lately declared himself a candidate for Congress, has issued a card declining to be a candidate.

P. S. Henry W. Miller Esq. has also withdrawn. He says, "I regard the Proclamation of Lincoln as a declaration of war against the South. It is an act, which, for madness and mischief, has not a parallel in the history of the civilized world. There is no alternative left us but a determined and united resistance to the wanton aggression and wrong, with which we are threatened * * * *The union of the South is necessary for the salvation of the South!* Let us *act*, and act *promptly* on this matter, and we need not fear the result. The God of battles will defend the right!"

We presume that no election will be held in North Carolina for members of Congress. The existing state of war, which is likely to be far more actively waged before the 4th of July, makes it needless to go through such a formality.

DECLINED.—We are authorized to state that George Little, Esq. of Raleigh, who was recently appointed U. S. Marshal for North Carolina, has declined to accept the appointment.

We find the following in the Baltimore papers. "IT IS TOO LATE!"

UNION MASS MEETING.

In Monument Square On Monday next, April 22d. The voters of Baltimore of all political parties, who are in favor of the Constitution of the United States and of the Union of the States under it, as the grand and master-principles, to the promotion and perpetuation of which all political questions and opinions are to be held in strict subordination:—who are equally opposed to the fanatics and abolitionists of the North, and to the secessionists and disunionists of the South, as well as to all aggressions on the constitutional rights of any portion of the Country:—who are willing, by all just and honorable conciliation and concession, by amendments to the Constitution, or otherwise, to join in an effort *throughout our whole country* to prevent fraternal strife, and thus to restore the Nation to its habitual and long-cherished brotherhood:—are earnestly solicited to assemble in Mass Meeting, in Monument Square, on Monday next, the 22d instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., to respond cordially to the sentiments of the Union men of Frederick county, and to take such action as may be deemed advisable for co-operating with them in their patriotic designs.

We regret to hear that our High Point and Caraway packets do not arrive regularly. Things are sadly out of joint.

WANTED.—The Wilmington Journal calls for laborers and money and provisions to sustain the troops at Forts Caswell and Macon. Any slave owner, who can spare even one hand, is requested to send him along. A number of free colored men have gone to Fort Caswell as laborers. And from Newbern a number have gone to Fort Macon.

Prominent gentlemen of the Union party in the Border States, now here, aver that the Governors misrepresent the people, and have been assured by Secretary Cameron that the services of independent companies volunteering directly to the Federal Government will be accepted.—*Washington Dispatch to N. Y. Express.*

If prominent men have averred any such thing they are mistaken, as they will find.

The Governors of North Carolina and Kentucky have refused the Governments, call for troops. The Secretary of War will, however, receive the services of independent companies from those States, volunteering directly to the Federal Government.

Dispatches to Northern papers.

No he won't. It ought to have been said, he would if he could get them.

STOCKS.—At New York on Wednesday last $14,000 of North Carolina stocks sold at 58, $11,000 Virginia at 47½, $50,000 Missouri at 49½ to 50.

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.—Mr. Fillmore presided at a great meeting in Buffalo on Tuesday evening last, to sustain the government, and closed a short speech on taking the chair as follows:—

"You know, my friends, that my love of country embraces the whole Union. In all that relates to the administration of the Government I know no North, no South. Each and every portion alike is entitled to its protection, and I have that confidence in this administration to believe that it will receive it. I therefore think our Southern brethren have made a great mistake in arraying themselves against the government for fear it will be improperly administered, and I had hoped that if peace could be maintained for a short time until they could be convinced of their error, that they would voluntarily unite with us again, or if that were impossible, that time might be gained for a national convention, which might so amend the constitution as to enable us to separate without war; but if they commence an aggressive warfare, we have no alternative but to rally around the constituted authorities, and defend the government. But no language can express my admiration of the whole-souled patriotism displayed by the Union men of the Border States. They stand like a rock in the midst of the ocean, against which the surges of secession beat in vain. Not moved by terror or seduced by an unholy ambition, they have formed a rampart for the protection of the Constitution. Their patriotism is as pure as the unsullied snow, and their loyalty as uncorruptible as virtue itself. If they ask further guaranties for any constitutional right, which they may think endangered in consequence of their relative weakness by secession, I would cheerfully grant it. I feel that they deserve it, and that no abstraction should induce me to withhold it. But I speak only for myself. The meeting will speak its own sentiments, and I wait its future pleasure."

The resolutions adopted denounce secession and secceders; profess friendship for the South, but will defend the Constitution; "tender to the noble men of the border States thanks for their firm stand by the Constitution and Union, admiration as patriots, love as friends, and we embrace them as brothers, united with us in a noble cause," &c. &c.

ANOTHER VILE SLANDER.—The Newbern Progress lately asserted that the Fayetteville Observer was "the leading defender of Lincoln and his administration in North Carolina." We characterised this as "a vile slander," and asked the Progress to point out "what we had ever said to furnish the shadow of a pretext for such a calumny?" Instead of producing its evidence, the Progress now abandons its first charge and makes a new one, viz: "We assert that its entire course since the inauguration of Lincoln has been *against the South and in sympathy with the Lincoln administration.*" This, like the other, is a vile slander.

In the same paper in which appears this villainous aspersion, there are loud calls for unity, "as brethren in a common cause," &c. &c.; and a very sensible remark that "*this is no time for people in the South to be abusing and libeling each other.*" The Progress would do well to practice what it preaches.

A Chance for Unionists.—Lincoln calls for men, and should a requisition be made upon North Carolina it is to be expected that the Unionists of North Carolina will promptly buckle on their armor and enlist in the black Republican War upon the Seceded States. Of course Messrs. Holden, (of the Raleigh Standard,) and F. I. Wilson of the Banner, Bruner, of the Watchman at Salisbury and the other lesser lights who have been fighting so stubbornly with their pens for the Union, will be the first to respond.—*Charlotte Bulletin.*

This is another slander on the Unionists. If *their* counsels had prevailed we should have had peace instead of war, and all our rights. But the extremes of the North and South have "precipitated" the country into dissolution and bloodshed. They have created a future through which no eye can penetrate—a future of blackness of darkness, teeming with armies, and sounding with the shouts of brother over brother fallen in mortal conflict.

"Shake not thy gory locks at *me;*
Thou can'st not say *I* did it!

But the Bulletin is as silly as Lincoln in supposing that the Unionists of the border States will countenance coercion. They have been opposed to it from the first; and if war *must* come the slandered and wronged Union men of the border States will expend their means as freely, and shed as much blood as those who have slandered them, and who are, to no small extent, the authors of the terrible calamities that impend.

The "Unionists of North Carolina will promptly buckle on their armor, and enlist in the Black Republican war upon the seceded States." Sir, take back that slander. There is no foundation for it. Nothing that we have ever said or written will justify such a charge against us. All our writings, and all our declarations on the stump have been against coercion; and we are prepared to go as far as any one in *resisting* the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln.—*Ral. Standard.*

In another article the Standard says,—

"The Editor of the Bulletin talks of "martyrs" and "military heroes" The time has come for him to show his pluck. He has done all he could to bring on the war; now let him do his full share in fighting it out. If *he* is indeed a "hero" let him show the fact to the world, not by words, but by deeds."

People who slander their neighbors in the same breath in which they call upon them for help, for united action, are not the men to do brave deeds, but are more likely to slink off from danger like curs with their tails between their legs. As for the Union men, let their slanderers go to Greensborough and see who compose the Volunteer Company which last week offered its services to the Governor and was ordered to one of the Eastern forts. It is said that every member of it was a Union man, among them, sons of Hon. John A. Gilmer and Hon. Jas. T. Morehead. Also that a son of Hon. Wm. A. Graham is an officer of the Hillsborough Company which has gone to the post of danger. We have further heard a report, that in Raleigh there is a Company of 70, of whom 67 have been Union men.

We would not, of course, mention these things, but for the necessity imposed by vile slanders upon a body of men, composing two-thirds of the whole State, who yield to none in devotion to the rights, the interests, and the honor, of North Carolina.

"THE PARTISAN LEADER."—A paragraph has been going the rounds, and was copied into this paper, asserting that the present condition of things was predicted twenty-four years ago in a book called "The Partisan Leader," written by Judge Upshur of Virginia. A friend writes to us that the book was written by Judge Beverly Tucker of William and Mary College. "I was with him at the time, "writes our correspondent, "and ranscribed a large portion of the work for publication."

Startling News from Baltimore!

A BLOODY FIGHT.

BALTIMORE, April 18.—A terrible scene has been enacted here to-day. A bloody fight between the Baltimoreans and the 7th Regiment of New York took place in which several were killed. The Governor has proclaimed martial Law in the city.

April 19 —p. m.—Our citizens have been fired upon by the New York regiment. Six were killed and many wounded. There is great excitement. The railroad through the City is torn up.

Still Later.—It is believed that the railroads will convey all the troops. The Governor has issued a proclamation declaring his determination to preserve peace and order at every hazard.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., April 19.—All the mail boats on the Potomac were seized by order of Lincoln this afternoon. A great crowd of through passengers were compelled to leave the wharf and stop in Washington. The mails are obstructed, and the excitement unprecedented.

The steamers Mount Vernon, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Potomac are heavily guarded by Black Republican troops with fixed bayonets. Washington is in a ferment. The ladies and children are panic-stricken, and Lincoln is paralyzed with fear. Cameron says that he *may* allow the boats to proceed to-morrow, but is not certain.

The mob in Baltimore to-day was terrific. An eye witness of the scene, from Richmond, says that there were 20,000 people in it. Seven of the Massachusetts and 7th Regiments of New York were killed, and others will die. Six citizens of Baltimore are dead—one of them a prominent merchant on Market street, named Davis, formerly of Norfolk.

Old Scott and Cameron are busy in all the military movements, which are directed by Scott, who says that he will now resign.

The telegraph office in Washington is closely watched by Lincoln's emissaries, and letters from the South are opened.

Several young ladies at a boarding school in Bethlehem, Pa., were grossly insulted to-day. They are now *en route* for their home in Memphis.

The Presidents of all the railroads have made public proclamation that not another Black Republican soldier shall pass over one of them.

Alexandria is in a blaze of excitement. Troops crowd the streets. All are a unit.

A gentleman who passed over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to-day, says that 3,000 Virginia troops have possession of Harper's Ferry. All along the line of that road the people are a unit for Old Virginia, and will fight like tigers.

Lincoln is preparing to place batteries on the Virginia shore of the Potomac opposite Washington. Alexandria and the surrounding country will resist the attempt to the death.

The Massachusetts troops reached Washington late this evening.

It is reported that a train of cars is coming through Baltimore to-night, with Gov. Sprague and his Rhode Island volunteers. An immensely excited crowd is gathering at the depot there. A great body of men have gone towards the Relay House to tear up the track, and a sanguinary conflict is expected.

Among the killed in Baltimore are James Clark, James Myers, John McCann, William Reed, of York county, Va., Patrick Griffin and Mr Davis, of the firm of Paynter, Davis & Co., of Baltimore.

We learn from a private dispatch, that when the first part of the Massachusetts Regiment passed from the Philadelphia Depot to the Washington Depot, the citizens riddled the cars with stones, but none were seriously hurt.

The remaining detachment in attempting to march up were opposed at Pratt street bridge, but not by soldiers, mostly by the crowd. When the fight commenced, the Massachusetts regiment fired on the Baltimore citizens, many were killed and wounded on both sides—but it is not known who.

Some four or five of the Massachusetts men were killed and others wounded.

Several dead bodies are now being hauled through the streets.

There is awful excitement throughout the city. The whole city has been called to arms

The Southern Flag has been raised in Baltimore.

Troops on the March.—BOSTON, April 17.—The steamer S. R. Spaulding, which leaves this afternoon for Norfolk, will take 649 troops. Their destination is said to be Fortress Monroe.

Harper's Ferry Arsenal.—WASHINGTON, April 19.—It is generally reported here that the few Government troops stationed at Harper's Ferry felt themselves unable to hold possession of the works against a superior force of Virginians and blew up two of the principal work-shops and arsenals, retreating to the Maryland side.

The Feeling against Lincoln in Tennessee.—NASHVILLE, April 18.—Governor Harris replies to Lincoln's call for two regiments from Tennessee, that the State will not furnish a single man for coercion, but fifty thousand, if necessary, for the defence of our rights and the rights of our Southern brethren.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19th —Captain Needles, of the French Marine, has offered his services to the Montgomery Government, and will fit out a privateer at his own expense. Several privateers are expected to leave here soon.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., April 16.—*Slemmer Superseded.*—Lieut. Slemmer has been superseded in the command of Fort Pickens by Major Tower, of the Artillery.

Judge G. W. Lane, who was recently appointed Federal Judge for the Northern District of Alabama, by Old Abe, has declined the "honor," and is now a private in the army of the Confederate States.—*Post.*

The Confederate Loan.—CHARLESTON, April 19.—It is well ascertained that the subscripton in South Carolina to the Confederate loan will be $8,000,000. I am officially informed that already $2,260,000 have been taken in Charleston. I also learn that New Orleans on the first day took $2,700,000, and other places in proportion. All is quiet here.

Maj. Anderson.—The transport steamship Baltic has arrived at New York with Maj. Anderson and his command.

The details by the officers of Major Anderson's command give a very different account, in some particulars, of the surrender of Fort Sumter. It is asserted that Major Anderson evacuated the Fort upon the same terms that he had proffered before the bombardment commenced, but which must have then been refused. The account thoroughly exonerates Major Anderson from the suspicions attempted to be thrown upon his bravery and faithfulness.

RICHMOND, April 19.—It is confidently affirmed here that the reason Gen. Scott has not arrived yet, is, that he is engaged in doing all he can to avert the approaching bloody conflict. The last report—a very probable one—is, that he is detained in Washington by sickness, and that he has secured a suite of rooms at the Spottswood House. That he has lately been indisposed, is an unquestionable fact.

I am credibly informed that the State troops took possession yesterday of Harper's Ferry Arsenal, together with *nineteen thousand stand of arms!*—*Cor. Pet. Exp.*

Troops at Pensacola.—On the 11th there were upwards of 5000 Southern troops at Pensacola, and 1000 more were expected on the 12th.

At Norfolk.—Several light-boats have been seized and sunk in the narrowest part of the channel at the mouth of the harbor, to prevent the vessels of war at the navy yard from passing out. There are eleven vessels of war there, generally old and good for nothing.

Alarm at Washington.—60 Kansas men are stationed in the East Room of the President's house, and the Department buildings are all guarded.

Resignations.—Many resignations of army and navy officers are given in the latest papers.

Gen. Cass—is out in a speech at Detroit in favor of supporting Lincoln.

MONTGOMERY, April 19.—Vice President Stephens goes to Richmond this evening, as Commissioner from his Government.

The Virginia Ordinance of Secession is to be voted on by the people on the 4th Thursday in May.

Guns for North Carolina.—By order of Governor Pickens, the guns in the enfilade battery, bearing on Fort Sumter, were dismounted yesterday and shipped on board the steamer Chesterfield for North Carolina. Several other guns go to North Carolina to-morrow, in accordance with the request of Duncan K. McRae, Esq., of North Carolina, who came here as special Commissioner from North Carolina to request aid in maintaining themselves in the step they have taken for Southern rights.—*Charleston Courier.*

Further from Europe.—NEW YORK, April 18.—The Redan, from Liverpool on the 6th, has arrived.

Warlike rumors comprise the main staple of the news.

The London Times ridicules the idea of the Southern Confederacy not reviving the slave trade.

The Times, speaking of the American tariff, says that England must consider how she deals with States who begin with a flagrant departure from the rule of amity. The same paper, in an editorial on American affairs, points to English resistance in the first revolution in America as a warning against forcible resistance to a disruption which appears inevitable.

Market.—The Liverpool cotton market report the same as by previous arrival.

Movements of Troops, &c.—Our streets are thronged with military officers bringing tenders of volunteer troops to Gov. Ellis.

Quite a number of companies have passed through under orders for the Fort, amongst these the Hornet's Nest Rifles from Charlotte, having with them a number of volunteer free negroes as laborers.

The Greensboro' and Hillsboro' companies have tendered their services and have been accepted. They leave for the forts to-morrow (Saturday.)

The Cabarrus Guards and the Cabarrus Black Boys have reported themselves ready for orders. Well done Cabarrus.

In Rowan they are making active preparations.

Mr. Long, editor of the Greensboro' Patriot, is engaged in organizing a company to be placed at the Governor's service.—*Ral. State Jour., 20th.*

Raleigh Companies.—The Oak City Guards held a meeting on Thursday night. Capt. High informs us that that company will soon be full, and ready for service.

"The Home Guard," composed of men over forty-five years of age, as we presume, will meet and organize to-night.—*Ral. Banner, 20th.*

We learn that the contractor to furnish this State with $300,000 worth of arms has thrown up his contract.—*Raleigh Banner.*

5,000 *Volunteers.*—During the last two days five thousand volunteers have offered their services and many of them ordered to their posts. From every portion of the State we have seen volunteers here, and amongst them the sons and brothers of many men distinguished for public service.—*Raleigh State Journal.*

Important Movement.—The following gentlemen have undertaken to arm and equip, thoroughly, a Flying Artillery Company, now being organized in Raleigh—to the amount of $20,000 if needed, viz: Dr. F. J. Haywood, Wm. Grimes, Wm. Boylan, Henry Mordecai, Jacob Mordecai, A. M. Lewis, W. M. Boylan and Ex-Gov. Manly. We learn also that a million and a half of dollars can be obtained here for Volunteer purposes, by donation.—*Raleigh State Journal, 2d.*

Our Railroads.—We are authorized to give notice that all the Railroad companies of the State will transport troops and munitions of war for the use of the State *free* of *charge*, and *extra trains* will always be in readiness for any emergency.—*Raleigh State Journal.*

Commendable.—E. D. Hall, Esq., late Sheriff of New Hanover County, is organizing a new Volunteer Company for active service. He has already procured the necessary arms, and has now enrolled and equipped about forty able bodied young men. The company when full will consist of 80 men, and will be under the command of Capt. Hall. Capt. H. has recruited and equipped this Company within the last three days, at his own expense. He deserves the thanks of the community for his energy and perseverance.

Wilmington Journal.

Capt. Hall's company has taken possession of the U. S. Marine Hospital.

We learn that Captain Hall's Company of Rifle Rangers have gone down to the Forts, and further, that O. S. Baldwin, Esq., has presented the Company with blankets for each man. We are glad to see this spirit in our community.—*Wil. Jour.*

We are requested by the Quarter Master of the 30th Regiment of North Carolina Militia, now stationed at the mouth of Cape Fear River, to inform the patriotic citizens of North Carolina that the garrisons at these posts are in need of every thing necessary to the comfort and convenience of the soldiers, and the casualties to which they may be subject.

All donations of provisions, fuel, labor, candles, clothing, groceries, &c., will be thankfully received and promptly acknowledged.

The ladies especially are appealed to. Let them furnish him with bandages, lint, blankets, bedding, etc., for the hospital department.

All packages intended for our patriotic soldiers can be sent from any part of the State. Address to R. G. Rankin, Quarter Master 30th Regiment, N. C. Militia, or left marked in the same manner at the office of Rankin & Martin, or at the office of Messrs. Anderson & Savage, or at the store of Messrs. Myers & Moore, will reach their destination safely.

Letters can be addressed in the same way.

We are requested to ask that the above notice may be extensively copied and circulated.

Wilmington Journal.

More Patriotism.—Arrived here yesterday, en route for Fort Macon, Capt. Jesse S. Barnes with a company of about forty young men from Wilson.—*Rough Notes, 19th.*

The authorities of this town have gathered up about fifty tree negroes, and will send them down on the three o'clock train to old Fort Macon. We understand that there are about one hundred there now at work. This is an excellent move.

Goldsboro' Notes.

Edgecombe Guards.—The Edgecombe Guards passed through here yesterday on their way to Fort Macon. They are handsomely equipped with the best arms (can kill a man 900 yards) and knapsacks, tents, &c. John L. Bridgers, Captain. There is over one hundred belonging to the company. There were eighty-six along yesterday.—*Goldsboro' Rough Notes, 20th.*

"Semper Faratus."—Capt. Pride Jones received a message from Gov. Ellis, on yesterday, to hold his command, the Orange Guards, in readiness to receive marching orders. Let them come,—Capt. Jones can muster more Orange Guards to-day than he has had the honor of commanding on any parade in three years. *"Semper Paratus"* is the motto of his company, and the Guards are "always prepared."

Later—Ordered Away.—By this evening's express train, Capt Jones received orders to report himself, at the head of the Orange Guards, to the Adjutant-General, in Wilmington, on or before Tuesday the 23d inst.

The editor of this paper is a member of the Orange Guards, and being thus ordered away may cause a temporary suspension of the Plaindealer, but the publication will be resumed as soon as we can make the necessary arrangements.

Hillsboro' Plaindealer.

Affairs at Fortress Monroe, Old Point.—The bridges at the fort have been taken down, and all communication between the fort and citizens cut off. The garrison numbers 300 rank and file, all the officers, except three Virginians, being Black Republicans.

AUGUSTA, April 17.—The stock of cotton in the Southern market is very small, and but little is offering. Holders demand an advance.

THE DAILY BANNER.—We regret to see that this sprightly paper is to be suspended. It will be published during the ensuing extra Session of the Legislature, at 50 cents. The Weekly Banner will be continued, and we hope the Daily will be.

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the stockholders in the Bank of Fayetteville will be held in the hall of the Bank, on Monday the 20th day of May next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. W. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r.

April 19. 15*td

Harper's Magazine for May.

April 20. E. J. HALE & SONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I have seen it announced in the papers that DR. FRED. J. HILL is no more This news touched my heart as sensibly, perhaps, as that of any other man in the State, who was in no way connected with him. I consider Dr. Hill to have been one of the purest and best men I have had the good fortune to form an acquainfance with, and I have had the opportunity of becoming more or less acquainted with most of the leading men of the State, within the course of the last fifteen years. The late Gov. Iredell and Dr. Hill are two gentlemen I can never forget. Their memories will ever live green within my heart while life lasts or reason is able to exert her sway. They were both eminently good men, and are among the members of the old Whig party that seemed to entertain some respect and regard for the *feelings and opinions of those who had less experience and position than themselves*, even when they were not able to agree with them in every particular. My heart cherishes many acts of kindness received from both of these eminent men, and my memory will embalm them all in gratitude, and on many occasions shall I take pride and pleasure hereafter in recurring to them. If N. Carolina had more men tempered with all their sterling traits of character, and uncompromising virtues, what a fortunate thing would it be for us at the present time. I only regret that now they both sleep that sleep that knows no wakening. I have not the ability to speak of them as I feel they so justly deserve to be spoken of. If there is any truth in the old Latin aphorism, Rex est qui metuit nihel; Rex est qui cupit nihil, then were Gov. Iredell and Dr. F. J. Hill great men—ay, more, good men. May their ashes repose in peace!

ONE WHOM THEY BEFRIENDED.

MARRIED,

Near Tabernacle, Chatham county, on the evening of the 2d inst., by Samson Edwards, Esq., Mr. DANL. W. WOODY and Miss LAVINA, eldest daughter of Enos B. Johnson, Esq., of Alamance.

In Raleigh, on the 11th inst., by Rev. J. W. Tucker, Mr. E. B. THOMAS of Wake, to Mrs. SARAH HARTIE, formerly of Fayetteville.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 9th inst., by James Addams, Esq. Mr. GIDEON LEE to Miss POLLY ANN HOOD, daughter of J. C. Hood, Esq. all of Johnston county, N. C.

DIED,

In Robeson county, on Wednesday the 17th inst., RALPH REGAN. He leaves a widow and a large family of children to mourn their loss. Mr. Regan was an upright, honest citizen, and his death is much regretted by his neighbors and friends. N.

On Monday evening last, at his residence on Deep River, in Guilford county, JAMES MENDENHALL, Sen., aged about 91 years. He had lived a useful life, was a member of the Society of Friends, and his end was peace.

In Chatham county, on the 8th inst., after a protracted illness, Mr. EDWARD B. SNIPES, in the 26th year of his age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 18.

We believe there is nothing doing in Market.

33d Regiment N. C. Militia,

HEAD-QUARTERS, Fayetteville, April 22, 1861.

THE following Gentlemen have been appointed to compose my Staff:

F. J. Hahr, Adj't.
J. Marshall Williams, Pay-Master.
Wm H. Carver, Commissary.
Wm. Vink, Ass't Do.
A. M. Johnson, Qr. Master.
Neill McKay, } Ass't Qr. Masters.
J. H. Roberts, }
S. A. Baldwin, Serg't Qr. Master.
E. Monaghan, Serg't Major.
John X. Smith, } Private Sec's.
S. A. Baldwin, }

And all Officers and Soldiers under my command are required to yield ready obedience to them in the discharge of their duties JOHN H. COOK.

Col. Commanding 33d Reg't Militia.

April 22. 15-

BANK OF CAPE FEAR, April 17th, 1861.

DIVIDEND No. 103.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of five per cent. has been declared, payable at the Principal Bank and Branches on and after 1st of May.

H. R. SAVAGE, Cashier.

April 22. 15-t1M

Bank of Cape Fear, April 17th, 1861.

Stockholders' Meeting.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House in Wilmington on Thursday the 2d day of May.

H. R. SAVAGE, Cashier.

April 20. 15-t1M

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1861.

John H. Montgomery vs. Heirs at law of Martin Thompson.

Petition to make Real Estate Assets.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Joseph Warbriton and Benjamin Scarbrough and his wife, are not inhabitants of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for said defendant to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county aforesaid, at the Court House in Troy, on the first Monday of July, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition, or the same will be set down for hearing and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John McLennan, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Troy, on the first Monday of April A. D. 1861.

[15*6tpd] JOHN McLENNAN, C. C. C.

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1861.

Smitherman & Spencer vs. Hiram Allen. Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Hiram Allen is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, notifying the defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court House in Troy, on the first Monday of July next, then and there to plead or replevy to said attachment, or Judgment will be entered against him for the debt, interest and cost.

Witness, John McLennan, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Troy, on the first Monday in April A. D. 1861.

15*6tpd] JOHN McLENNAN, Clerk.

Great Bargains!

JUST received one of the largest and cheapest assortments of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

500 pieces of Calicoes,

warranted fast colors, at 10 cts. per yard, usually sold from 12½ to 15 cts.

250 pieces Colored Muslins and Lawns,

fast colors, at 12½ cts. per yard, usually sold from 15 to 20 cts.

100 pieces Debeges,

at 10 and 12½ cts. per yard, usually sold at 20 and 25 cts.

Plain, Black and Brocaded Silks; Plain and fig'd Challies; Plain and Figured Bareges; Crepe Moretts; Lustrals; Brochet Poplins; Lustre Francais Brochet; Figured Debeges; Brocade Argantines; Grenadines; Poil De Nord; Ottoman Lawns; Organdies; Ginghams; White Goods, Embroideries, Hosieries, &c. &c.

A VERY HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Silk Mantles, Dusters, Barege Bournos, Seville Wrappers, Chantille Points, Mohair Points, Lace Points, Double Flounced Points, Crepe Shawls, Thibet Shawls, Stella Shawls, &c., &c. &c., &c.

☞ Ladies are very respectfully invited to call and make their selections and get the BARGAINS, at GEORGE BRANDT'S EMPORIUM of FASHION, 14 Hay St., Fayetteville.

April 3. 10-itf

LIME!

100 BARRELS FRESH UNSLAKED, in prime order. For sale by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

Fayetteville, March 11, 1861. 3-itf

POSTSCRIPT.

6 A. M.—Mails just in, with the following:

Federal troops pouring into Norfolk. Navy Yard destroyed [by them.] Norfolk threatened if they attempt to take Navy Yard. Col. Hardee [of Southern army] expected to go through Goldsboro' to-night [with troops.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 21.—No telegraph north of Richmond.

Troops are arriving at Old Point by sea.

Navy Yard at Portsmouth burnt and the men escaped to Old Point.

The large guns and the extra carriages, borrowed from S. C. went to Caswell last night.

Those for Fort Macon left here this morning by rail.

The Charlotte company is the only one yet here from the interior—we are in great want of a military head.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 20, 1861.—The steamers Pawnee and Anacostia left Washington City last night, probably for Norfolk.

The President has issued his proclamation declaring the blockade of all the ports of the seceded States.

No mail beyond Baltimore to-day, owing, it is reported, to the destruction of the Rail Road Bridge near Baltimore, detaining a large body of troops bound to Washington at Havre de Grace.

Baltimore is reported all quiet, and in full possession of the State military this morning.

It is expected that the troops will pass through to-day.

The mail steamers on the Potomac have been temporarily detained by order of the Government, for prudential reasons.

No New York market received to-day. Everything is quiet here and a perfect feeling of safety pervades all classes, except amongst financial men and stock speculators.

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3 O'Clock, P. M. The Arsenal is Surrendered to the State. 1,027 Troops. Salutes now to be Fired.

SALE OF GOODS

AT AUCTION.

BY virtue of a deed of trust to me executed on the 12th of April 1861, by William Byrd, for purposes therein mentioned, I will on Saturday the 4th day of May next, offer for sale at public Auction to the highest bidder, at William Byrd's store in the town of Lumberton, a stock of GOODS, consisting of Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and various others articles too numerous to mention.

Terms of Sale, ninety days credit; purchasers will be required to give bond with approved security.

RORY McNAIR, Trustee.

April 18. 14-t1stM

FURTHER NOTICE.

IN the above mentioned deed of trust the Notes and Accounts due to William Byrd having been assigned to me as trustee, fair notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to him, to come forward and make payment to me, by or before the said 4th day of May next, or legal process will be taken to enforce collection.

RORY McNAIR, Trustee.

Lumberton, April 18. 14-t1stM

1861!

SPRING STOCK!

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS;
Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Chemicals;
Pure Lead;
French Zinc;
Linseed Oil;
Lamp Oil, Train Oil;
White Potash, C. Lye;
Florence White and Liquid (for Porcelain Finish;)
Ext. Logwood, Ground Logwood;
Ground Fustic, Sulpheric Acid;
Demar, Copal, Leather, Japan, Mastic, and Coach Varnishes;
Distillers' and Cabinet Glues, Soda, Soaps;
French, English and American Chemicals;
Starch, Spices, Window Glass, Putty;
Inks, Colors, Dry and in Oil, Teas, Matches;
Patent Medicines, Pure Liquors, for Medical use;
Kerosene Oil, Burning Fluid;
Paint, Whitewash, Varnish and Artist's Brushes;
Artist's Colors, Foil, Perfumery, &c., &c.

☞ The subscriber is now in receipt of a large and select Stock of articles in his line, to which he invites the attention of Physicians, Merchants and others.

☞ Orders promptly attended to.

JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist and Chemist.

April 6. 11-itf

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS.

I HAVE received and am this day receiving a very desirable stock of

Seasonable Goods,

Embracing all the New Styles of

Ladies' Dress Goods, Shawls, Dusters, Lace Points and Shawls, Laces and Embroideries, Parasols, &c.

Together with a full line of

Staple Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Umbrellas, &c.

MILLINERY!

And in my Millinery Department may be found a very desirable Stock of all the latest styles of

Bonnets, Hats, and Children's Goods; French and American Flowers, Ribbons, Ruches, &c.

All of the above Goods will be offered low for cash or on time to those who have heretofore been prompt. Call and see for yourself.

ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.

April 1, 1861. 9-14w

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY!

MERCHANT TAILORING

AND

Clothing Manufacturing Establishment.

THE subscriber very respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will from this day, have all his

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the laws of the United States have been for some time past and now are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the Marshals by law:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand, in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Department.

I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate, and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our National Union, and the perpetuity of popular Government, and to redress wrongs already long enough endured.

I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to repossess the forts, places, and property which have been seized from the Union; and in every event the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country.

And I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date.

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both Houses of Congress.

Senators and Representatives are therefore summoned to assemble at their respective Chambers, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the fourth day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as, in their wisdom, the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight [L. S.] hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

Hon. Messrs. Preston, Stuart, and Randolph:

GENTLEMEN: As a committee of the Virginia Convention, now in session, you present me a preamble and resolution in these words: [Here recites them.]

In answer I have to say, that, having at the beginning of my official term expressed my intended policy as plainly as I was able, it is with deep regret and some mortification I now learn that there is great and injurious uncertainty in the public mind as to what that policy is, and what course I intend to pursue.

Not having as yet seen occasion to change, it is now my purpose to pursue the course marked out in the Inaugural Address. I commend a careful consideration of the whole document as the best expression I can give of my purposes. As I then and therein said, I now repeat:

"The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy, and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties and imposts; but beyond what is necessary for these objects there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere."

By the words "property and places belonging to the Government" I chiefly allude to the military posts and property which were in the possession of the Government when it came to my hands.

But if, as now appears to be true, in pursuit of a purpose to drive the United States authority from these places, an unprovoked assault has been made upon Fort Sumter, I shall hold myself at liberty to repossess, if I can, like places which had been seized before the Government was devolved upon me. And in any event, I shall, to the best of my ability, repel force by force.

In case it proves true that Fort Sumter has been assaulted, as is reported, I shall perhaps cause the United States mails to be withdrawn from all the States which claim to have seceded, believing that the commencement of actual war against the Government justifies and possibly demands it.

I scarcely need to say that I consider the military posts and property situated within the States which claim to have seceded as yet belonging to the Government of the United States as much as they did before the supposed secession.

Whatever else I may do for the purpose, I shall not attempt to collect the duties and imposts by any armed invasion of any part of the country—not meaning by this, however, that I may not land a force deemed necessary to relieve a fort upon the border of the country.

From the fact that I have quoted a part of the Inaugural Address, it must not be inferred that I repudiate any other part, the whole of which I reaffirm, except so far as what I now say of the mails may be regarded as a modification.

Mr. Lincoln may call, but North Carolina will extend no aid to him in any effort to coerce the "Confederate States." The leaders and many of the people of those States have grievously erred, but any attempt to coerce them, or to put them down by force, will make bad infinitely worse. The soil of North Carolina must not be polluted by the tread of armed men sent to make war on the "Confederate States."

The mission of the Border States now is to command the peace, if possible, and to maintain their rights in the Union. If *they* cannot check and control the two extremes no other power can.

Raleigh Standard, 17th.

Lincoln's Proclamation.—War on a Grand Scale.—To your tents, O Israel!—Just as we were going to press last night, we received a telegram with President Lincoln's Proclamation, calling for 75,000 men to invade the Southern States. We have no time or space for comment. The only fitting reply from Virginia is a levy *en masse* of every man able to bear arms, to fight to the death for our altars and fire-sides.

Richmond Whig, 15th.

"Is thy Servant a Dog."—Gov. Letcher received a telegram, yesterday, from Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, notifying him that a requisition had been transmitted to him, by mail, for three regiments of Virginia militia. The Governor will defer his reply until he receives the requisition, and we doubt not it will be a reply worthy of the Chief Magistrate of Virginia.

Richmond Whig.

The National Intelligencer closes a long article on the Proclamation as follows:—

"It will be remarked that the President has not irretrievably committed himself to the policy of retaking the forts seized from the Union in the seceded States. He merely states that the formidable force which he has summoned, but which it will take a considerable time to gather and organize, may 'probably' be directed to this task. The issues of the impending future are still in the hands of the people, if only the councils of deliberate valor shall prevail in the Border Slaveholding States over the impulses of an impetuous because a hot and resentful courage.

"For ourselves, we have to express the hope and belief that, until the meeting of Congress, the President will employ the military force of the Government for purely defensive purposes, guarding all points threatened with attack, and awaiting, in the mean time, the counsel and co-operation of the People's Representatives before proceeding to ulterior measures, and upon those Representatives, when they are assembled, we shall, without questioning the *legal rights* of the Government, urge the *impolicy* of advising and consenting to the recapture of forts and public property which we do not want in States out of the Union, and which certainly cannot be permanently regained to the Union by military force."

The duty of all peace-loving citizens is to keep aloof from violent discussions, and to add no spark to a conflagration whose probable devastations cannot be measured. We implore our countrymen to reflect upon this subject. It is not merely or mainly whether or not seven States shall be arrayed against twenty-seven, but whether each State in the twenty-seven shall be divided against itself. * * * We have seen only the "beginning of horrors," and in the possible future—unless Almighty God shall mercifully interpose—there are calamities in store for all of us, in the progress of civil war, from the bare contemplation of which the heart recoils with unspeakable dread. The quarrel is not with a foreign foe—it is with our brothers. In the name of God, "let there be no strife betwixt us!"—*Balt. American.*

The War.—Accounts from nearly all the Northern and Western States, announce the most active military preparations, and the volunteering or drafting of troops in large numbers for the Southern campaign. The affair at Charleston has evidently strengthened the belligerent feeling of the North, and the same effect has been produced by the Proclamation of the President, especially among his political adherents. Right or wrong, for weal or for woe, the nation has drifted into a war, the results of which cannot fail to be most important, and we fear most disastrous, to the interests of the whole country, North and South The secession of most of the other slaveholding States will, we fear, be one of the earliest results of the movement, in which case the strength of the belligerent parties will be nearly enough equal to ensure a protracted war, unless a merciful Providence shall provide a way of escape or adjustment which we cannot at present foresee, and scarcely dare hope for.

We cannot express the sorrow with which we contemplate such a state of things, in this so recently united and happy country. We have labored hard and long to prevent it, but the fates were against us. We now accept it, most reluctantly, as an accomplished fact, just as we did the secession of the Confederate States. When both parties shall be exhausted and impoverished, and when reason shall have taken the place of passion, negotiations will probably be made which might just as well be made now if the parties were disposed, by which they will agree to respect each other's rights, either as one nation or as two. If by possibility the North should conquer the South or a portion of it, and compel it back into the Union, the basis of our voluntary system would be destroyed, and the foundation laid for new complications at no distant day.

N. Y. Jour. Com., 16th.

THE OTHER VIEW.—The N. Y. Times has several long articles in reply to the Journal of Commerce and on the general subject, all breathing war, nothing but war. One of them begins thus:

"*The Resurrection of Patriotism.*—The incidents of the last two days will live in History. Not for fifty years has such a spectacle been seen as that glorious uprising of American loyalty which greeted the news that open war had been commenced upon the Constitution and Government of the United States. The great heart of the American people beat with one high pulsation of courage, and of fervid love and devotion to the great Republic. Party dissensions were instantly hushed; political differences disappeared, and were as thoroughly forgotten as if they had never existed; party bonds flashed into nothingness in the glowing flame of patriotism;—men ceased to think of themselves or their parties, they thought only of their country and of the dangers which menace its existence. Nothing for years has brought the hearts of all the people so close together,—or so inspired them all with common hopes, and common fears, and a common aim, as the bombardment and surrender of an American fortress," &c. &c.

A Mob Spirit.—The Mayor of New York has issued a Proclamation recommending the avoidance of turbulence and excitements, obedience to the laws, and preservation of order in the protection of property.

There have been disorders on a small scale in Philadelphia and Baltimore, chiefly directed against persons expressing Southern views.

A. W. FULLER. G. W. LAWRENCE.

Fuller & Lawrence,
DEALERS IN
NAVAL STORES.

WILL give prompt and personal attention to Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Tar, &c., consigned to them either for sale or shipment. Our Wharf and Warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of Produce either by Rail Road or River, enables us to make charges light. Orders for Spirit Casks, Glue Bungs, &c., filled on favorable terms.

Office No. 2, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
April 12, 1861. 13*tf

Great Bargains!

BY virtue of a deed of Trust, executed to me on the 23d ult., I offer for sale at COST, the entire

STOCK OF GOODS,

in the two Stores occupied by the late firm of Errant & Wilson, in the Town of Lumberton. The stock consists of

Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Crockery, Hardware, and Liquors.

Lumberton, April 1:

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of ERRANT & WILSON, by Note or Account, are hereby notified to immediately pay up, else the claims will be put in the Officers' hands. N. A. McLEAN, Trustee.
April 1. 11*3t

VALUABLE PROPERTY
At Auction.

A HOUSE and LOT in Pittsboro', N. C., belonging to Mrs. C. O. Horne, will be offered for sale, at public Auction, on Thursday, the 16th day of May (Court week in Chatham.) The House is large and commodious, and is situated in the most desirable part of the village.

There will also be offered at the same time and place, a large and well constructed STORE HOUSE, located in the most business part of the town.

Terms, Six and Twelve months credit, with note and approved security. Persons wishing further information in regard to this property, previous to the sale, will apply to H. R. Horne, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 5. 11*ts

State of North Carolina,
COUNTY OF RICHMOND.
Court of Equity, Spring Term, A. D. 1861.
George Dawkins et al., vs. Mary Jane Dawkins et al.
Petition to sell Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Miles Blue, one of the Defendants in this cause, is a non resident of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said Miles Blue, non-resident defendant, to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to this petition, or it will be taken pro confesso and hear ex parte as to him.

Witness, John D. Shaw, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Rockingham, the third Monday in March, A. D. 1861, and the eighty-fifth year of our independence.
[13*6w] JOHN D. SHAW, C. & M. E.

Star Polish of the South!
MANUFACTURED BY
A. J. WOODWARD,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

That Polish! How it Shines. Many of you recollect nine years ago that I travelled through North Carolina and a portion of South Carolina for the purpose of introducing this Polish. As time elapsed I found that it would mould. I have succeeded in making it perfect and will warrant it to give satisfaction. It can be had at retail for 10 cents per box or at wholesale for sixty cents per dozen. Dealers will forward their orders two weeks previous to the time they wish them filled.
May 5, 1860. 15-1y

TO THE FRIENDS OF
HOME MANUFACTURES.
THE KINSTON
SHOE FACTORY

IS NOW IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

ORDERS for negro BROGANS and BOOTS are solicited.

J. C. CARPENTER, Agent.
Kinston N. C., June 24, 1860. 39-tf

CAUTION.

ABOUT a month ago a paper in blank, signed on the face by Neill A. Currie, R. D. Dickson, and John W. Roper, intended to be filled up as a negotiable note and offered in bank, was forwarded by mail from Laurinburg, to D. & W. McLaurin, Fayetteville, but has never come to hand. The public is cautioned against trading for any such paper.

R. D. DICKSON, Post Master.
Laurinburg, April 12, 1861. 13*3t

Plows! Plows!!
Encourage Home Industry!
To all in want of Plows, please read this!

THE undersigned is manufacturing Plows that cannot be surpassed; they are of a new pattern that gives universal satisfaction. I have been engaged in putting them up over twelve months. Please send in your orders to me at Mudlick, Chatham County, N. C., or to Isaac M. Sowell at Prosperity, Moore County, whom I have employed and have had over twelve months in putting up these Plows; who will attend to all orders in my absence. I am also putting up a few Superior IRON AXLE WAGONS. I would refer you to the following gentlemen who are using those plows: Alexander Kelly, A. McCallum, Dan'l Campbell, D. M. Sinclair, and others of Moore County; William Carter, J. Osley, W. T. Burns, and many others of Chatham County.

THOMAS DIXON.
Mudlick, Chatham Co., March 25. 7*3m

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN LUMBERTON FOR SALE.

BEING DESIROUS of removing to an adjoining County, I offer for sale the following property in the village of Lumberton:

1. The LOT on which I now reside, containing 11¼ Acres, part reclaimed Swamp, and all very productive, and in a good state of cultivation, surrounded by a plank fence in good repair. The Dwelling house is in thorough repair, (part entirely new,) with all necessary outbuildings almost new, and very conveniently arranged; there is in the yard a Well of excellent Water, and there are on the Lot a great many different sorts of choice Fruits, and good vegetable and flower Gardens. The yard is on a high and healthy situation on the boundary line of the town, covered with a fine grove of natural growth. Altogether, it is believed to be the most desirable situation in the village.

2. The LOT on the corner of the Public Square and the Columbus road, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, containing about One-fourth of an Acre, on which there is a good Brick Office, containing Two rooms, each with a fire place.

3. A part of the LOT on Main Street, adjoining Mrs. Biggs's and Mrs. Daniel's Lots, on the corner opposite to Mrs. McQueen's residence, on which there is a small Building, and the best Well in town.

No village in this section of the country presents at this time, greater inducements to a business man than Lumberton. Pleasantly situated on Lumber River, where it is crossed by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, on which the trians now run regularly to that point, it must improve.

The above property will be sold either together, or separately, at very low prices, and on most accommodating terms.

R. E. TROY.
Lumberton, Oct. 24. 67*tf

NORTH CAROLINA,
HARNETT COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1861.
Randal Turlington, Agent for Willis Turlington, vs. Israel Stewart.—Attachment.

ORDERED by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the Defendant Israel Stewart to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held on the second Monday in June next.

Witness, Benjamin F. Shaw, Clerk of said Court at Office in Summerville, 2d Monday in March A. D. 1861.
7*6w] B. F. SHAW, Clk.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY Virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity, I will sell at the late residence of Dr. Charles Chalmers, dec'd, in Carbonton, Moore county, on the 30th day of April ensuing, **420 Acres of Land**, lying on Deep River, and including the mansion of the late Dr. Charles Chalmers and other buildings, and also 200 acres on the South side of Deep River, deeded to Charles Chalmers by Robert Marsh, 10 acres deeded by A. W. Jones to Charles Chalmers, and other tracts belonging to the estate of said Charles Chalmers, dec'd.

Terms 12 months, Bond and Security.

S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.
March 20, 1861. 7-*ts

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order made by his Honor R. M. Saunders, at Spring term of Moore Superior Court, I hereby give public notice that a Special Term of said Court will be held, for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in May next. All persons having business to transact in said Court, are hereby notified to attend. The parties are notified that unless they show they have used due diligence to get their causes ready for trial, they will be required to pay the cost for the Term.

GEO. S. COLE, C. S. C.
March 12. 5-*t3MM

WORTH & DANIEL,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
Commission Merchants,
No. 2 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS in all kinds of Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, Liquors, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco.

Solicit consignments of Flour, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Bees Wax, Tobacco, and Country Produce generally. Agents for Howe's celebrated Scales.

D. G. WORTH, Late of Asheboro', N. C.
N. G DANIEL, For the past 7 years with T. C. & B. G. Worth.
Sept. 28, 1860. 57*1y

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 22. 11-1m*tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

We are receiving our stock of
Boots & Shoes
for Spring and Summer Trade, a variety of styles; which we offer at reduced prices. Retail or Wholesale.

—ALSO—

Sole Leather, different kinds; Calf, Goat, Lining and Binding Skins; with Shoe Findings, all descriptions; Travelling and Packing Trunks, very cheap.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
March 21, 1861. 6-6w

STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

ABBOTT'S Histories, 28 vols.; Abbott's Napoleon;
Irving's complete Works, 21 vols;
" Life of Washington, 5 vols;
Prescott's Philip the 2d;
" Charles the 5th;
" Ferdinand and Isabella;
" Conquest of Mexico;
" " of Peru;
Bancroft's U. States, 8 vols;
Lossing's Field Book of the American Revolution;
Tytler's Universal History;
Hallam's Middle Ages;
Hume and Macaulay's Histories of England;
Rollin's Ancient History;
Millman's Gibbon's Rome;
Josephus' works;
Robertson's works;
Webster's Works;
Clay's " by Colton;
Benton's 30 years in the U. S. Senate;
Burke's works;
Dr Johnson's ditto;
Boswell's Life of Dr Johnson;
Addison's Works; Addison's Spectator;
Macaulay's Miscellanies; 1 and 6 vols;
Modern British Essayists;
Knight's Half Hours with the best Authors;
Discussions on Philosophy and Literature, by Sir Wm Hamilton;
Chambers's Miscellany, 10 vols;
Statesman's Manual;
The Federalist;
Political Text Book, by McCluskey;
Constitutions of the States;
Marshall's Life of Washington;
The Life of Wm. Pinckney; American Eloquence;
Biography of Distinguished Women; by Mrs S J Hale;
Encyclopœdia Americana;
Appleton's Cyclopedia of Biography;
Life and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey;
Lockhart's Life of Scott;
Curran and his Cotemporaries, by Chas Phillips;
Waverly Novels, complete in 6 vols;
" " " in 24 vols;
" " " in 27 vols;
Cooper's Sea Tales;
Dickens' Works;
Marryatt's Novels;
Wilson's Tales of the Borders;
Hannah More's works;
Dick's works;
Plutarch's Lives;
Dryden's Works;
Sterne's works;
The Doctor, by Southey;
Crabb's Synonymes;
Percy Anecdotes;
Chronicles of the Bastile, illustrated;
The Scottish Gael;
Gazetteer of the U. States;
Major Jack Downing's 30 years out of the Senate;
Livingstone's Travels in South Africa;
Lord Elgin's Mission to China and Japan;
Five Years in China, by Dr. Chas. Taylor;
The British Expedition to the Crimea, by W H Russell;
My Diary in India, by ditto;
Dr. Kane's Aretic Explorations;
Kendall's Santa Fe Expedition;
Cumming's Hunter's Life in Africa;
Nott & Gliddon's Indigenous Races of the Earth;
Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World, by R. Dale Owen;
Standard Poetical Works in various bindings, among which are:
Hemans, Scott, Pope, Byron, Burns, Moore, Hood, Halleck, Campbell, Crabbe, Coleridge, Cowper, Goldsmith, Milton, &c., &c.
Shakspeare's, Massinger & Ford's and Beaumont and Fletcher's Dramatic Works;
Mrs Cowden Clark's complete Concordance to Shakspeare;
The Dramatic Works of Jas Sheridan Knowles;
Smith's Rejected Addresses;
The Book of Scottish Ballads;
Ballads by W H Ainsworth;
Griswold's Poets and Poetry of England;
Female Poets of Great Britain;
Poets of the xixth century;
Percy's Reliques of Ancient Poetry, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE & SONS.
March 22.

A School for Boys and Young Men.

THE undersigned will commence a School on the F. & W. Plank Road, nine miles from Fayetteville, three from Manchester P. O., and within half a mile of the Western Rail Road, (a high and healthful locality with excellent water,) on Monday the 22d of April 1861. Tuition, board, washing, mending, lights, bed and bedding, at thirty dollars ($30) per term of ten weeks, in advance, no extra charges.

Pupils received at any time by their paying for the unexpired part only of the current term. I purpose to give undivided attention to the School, and teach as thoroughly as practicable. Instructions may be had in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, Surveying with Geometry, use of Logarithms, Trigonometry, Area of land computed by difference of latitude and departure, and also by various methods of plotting, Astronomy, calculation and projection of solar and lunar Eclipses, Navigation and some other branches.

DUNCAN McARTHUR.

REFERENCES:—Hon. J. G. Shepherd, Dr. W. C. McDuffie, Joseph Arey, Esq., Sampson Boon, Esq., Col. John McRae, Fayetteville; Dr. H. A. Bizzell, Clinton; Mr. William D. Smith, Wilmington; James M. Smith, Esq., David G. McDuffie, Engineer and Surveyor of Cumberland; John C. Williams, Esq. and his son, Dr. J. C. Williams of Harnett.
March 23, 1861. 7*tf

Hillsboro' Military Academy.

THE next term of this Institution will commence on May 1st.

For particulars address COL. C. C. TEW, Supt. H. M. A.
Hillsboro', N. C., March 25. 8-5w*2t

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.
D. STEWART, Jr. A. M., PRINCIPAL.

THE next Session of this Institution will open on the 8th, (Tuesday,) of January next.

Students will be received at any time during the Session, and charged till the close. No deduction, except in cases of protracted illness. Good board can be obtained in the neighborhood at $9 per month.

For further information, apply to the Secretary or Principal.

R. D. DICKSON, Sec'y.
Dec. 20, 1860. 81*tf

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 20, 1860. 29*tf

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.
Aug. 23. 46*tf

LAND ON BUFFALO CREEK FOR SALE.

John McLeod, et al. vs. William McLeod, et al.
In Equity.

IN pursuance of an order of the Court of Equity of Cumberland County, at Fall term, 1860, upon the petition of the Heirs at law of John McLeod, dec'd., I will expose to sale, at the Court House door, in Fayetteville, on Monday of Superior Court, the 13th day of May next, a Valuable tract of LAND, lying on Buffalo Creek about 23 miles from town, on the Turnpike Road, joining Catharine Ferguson, Wm. McLean, and others, containing about 200 Acres, 100 of which is cleared.

Terms of sale, $25 in cash, and the balance 6 months credit with interest from date. Bond and approved security required.

WALTER A. HUSKE, C. & M.
April 12. 13-81*ts

FISH! FISH!!

NEW MACKEREL, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
" WHITE FISH.
" HERRING, &c. &c.
Call at A. N. McDONALD'S, South-side Hay Street.
Oct 1. 57-tf

If you want your Horses shod, call at M. McKINNON'S SHOP, on Maxwell street.

Call at M. McKINNON'S SHOP and get your WROUGHT IRON PLOUGHS.
Feb'y 4. 1861. 93-3m

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale MATTRESSES of all kinds; also, BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, TABLES, and all kinds of Furniture, cheap for Cash, or in exchange for country produce. Person St., opposite the Cape Fear Bank.

M. CAGLE & BRO.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 1. 1-6m

To Land Buyers.

THE undersigned offers for sale, in the Coal region, and within eight miles of the terminus of the Fayetteville & Western Rail Road on Deep River,

EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

adjoining the land belonging to the estate of George Wilcox, dec'd, and lying three miles South from Carbonton, on Little Pocket Creek, Moore county.

These Lands are well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, &c. There are on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, and all necessary Outhouses, with about one hundred and fifty acres under fence, including forty or fifty acres of never-failing bottom land. This is a rare chance for persons wishing to make investments, as lands are undoubtedly advancing in price in this section.

For further information apply to Mr. M. M. McRae, Crane's Creek, P. O., Moore county, or address me at Fayetteville, N. C.

DANIEL McRAE,
For the Heirs of Gilbert McRae, dec'd.
Carbonton, Moore co., N. C., Aug. 24 43tf

A CARD.
A WORD TO MY OLD FRIENDS—

THOSE persons for whom I have been attending to Banking business for years:—I am still willing to serve you with the same promptness that I have always done; and to others that may want discounts, Pension business, &c., &c I offer my services, with a promise of strict attention. JAS. G. COOK.
June 27, 1859. 26tf

BOOK-BINDING

IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch. Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered,

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST.
Opposite the Female High School, Hay Street.
May 14, 1859. 14

SUPREME COURT REPORTS,
TWO NEW VOLUMES.
Vol. 7 Jones's Law, & Vol. 5 Jones's Equity Reports,

JUST issued, for sale, or exchange as usual for unbound Nos., by E. J. HALE & SONS.
Jan. 21, 1861. 89-

New Books.

THE WITS AND BEAUX OF SOCIETY;
One of Them, by Lever;
Louie's Last Term at St. Mary's;
England's Yeoman;
Tennyson's Poems;
American Almanac, 1861;
The Lady's Book of Flowers;
Language of Flowers;
Poetry of "
Lady's Guide to Perfect Gentility;
" " " Beauty;
" and Gentlemen's Mirror of Fortune;
Peter Parley's Balloon Travels;
" " Book of Travels and Adventure; &c.
March 30. E. J. HALE & SONS.

Just Received!
AT HUSKE & ANDERSON'S,

A COMPLETE assortment of Men's, Boy's and Misses Hats for Spring and Summer wear. Call and see them at Nos. 46 and 48 Hay St.

Also, a great variety of Parasols,
at HUSKE & ANDERSON'S.

A LARGE supply of BALLOU'S FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS, just received at HUSKE & ANDERSON'S.

N. B. SHIRTS made to order of best material at short notice. H. & A.
April 8. 11tf

NO HUMBUG.
At Cost for Cash Only!

AS I am determined to close up the Fancy Dry Goods business so as to make way for something more palatable to *myself*, viz: something to eat, I am determined to sell the remainder of my Stock at prices so low, that if it was not for the times and scarcity of the *yellow boys*, and the abundance of *exchange*, all *good, warm* and *generous* hearted souls would be ashamed to take the fine Collars and Sets, Muslins, Silks, Gloves, Ribbons, and a host of all other Goods, at the price which I will offer them. Bear in mind that the Goods made last year are much better than the present manufacture, as the workmen were not alarmed at the state of the country then.

☞ All persons who are indebted to me I hope will not think hard of me if I employ an agent to collect. With some, I have asked so often for the small sum due that I have not the face again to approach them. J. C. POE.
April 8, 1861. 11-4t

Groceries! Groceries!!

A LARGE and well selected Stock of FAMILY GROCERIES always on hand, consisting of

Bacon-Sides, Mess Pork, Mullets, Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, Molasses, Sugars of all grades, Tobacco, Cigars,

And all other articles usually kept in a Wholesale Grocery Establishment.

COX, KENDALL & CO.
Wilmington, April 2, 1861. 10-tf

Administrator's Sale.

THE subscriber, as Administrator, pendente lite, on the Estate of Dugald McDuffie, will sell at the late residence of said McDuffie, on Tuesday the 23d inst.,

1 Horse and Carriage, 2 Cews and 1 Calf; Fodder and Corn; Hogs; Bacon; Household and Kitchen Furniture, and Farming Utensils;

On a credit of six months. Notes with approved security will be required before the property will be delivered.

DAN'L SMITH,
Adm'r pendente lite.

Further Notice.

ALL persons having claims will present them within the time prescribed by Law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. And all persons indebted to said Estate will be required to make immediate payment.

DAN'L SMITH,
Adm'r pendente lite.
Cumberland Co., April 1, 1861. 10-ts

THE WELL KNOWN
Wilmington Ice House,
Front & Dock Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
JOHN E. LIPPITT, PROPRIETOR.

I AM now supplied with a full stock of best quality FRESH POND ICE, free from SNOW and DIRT, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

ORDERS will receive prompt personal attention.

ICE well packed and forwarded with dispatch.

ICE will be delivered at Fayetteville or any point on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. Road, Wilmington and Weldon R. Road, for $1 50 per barrel.

ICE in bulk, hogsheads, casks and boxes, furnished at lowest rates.

TERMS CASH, which will be strictly adhered to.

Address orders to WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE.
April 1, 1861. 9-4m

LAST CALL.

ALL PERSONS indebted to me will please call and SETTLE, as I am now waiting for that business alone, and cannot afford to keep an office and wait long. Those that do not pay soon will find THEIR CLAIMS in train for collection, as I intend going West.

E. F. MOORE.
March 30, 1861. 9-tf

Col. John A. Rowland
is a Candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Robeson County.
April 1, 1861. 9-te

We are authorized to announce DUGALD BLUE as a candidate for the Office of County Court Clerk of Bladen County, at the election in August next.
March 25. 8-tE

We are authorized to announce ANGUS D. BROWN as a candidate for County Court Clerk of Robeson county. Election in August next.
April 10, 1861. 12tE

ALE! ALE!! ALE!!!

THE subscriber is in weekly receipt of the best Philadelphia ALE, direct from the Breweries. And also, of the choicest article of

LAGER BEER,

Which I will dispose of to the wholesale trade upon the most reasonable terms. Everybody who has tasted this excellent beverage has pronounced it Superior. It is daily served out to customers by the glass. As I keep no Spiritous Liquors, I look to the City gentlemen, who wish a nice cooling draught, for their patronage.

F. LANDER,
No 3, Green Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
March 30. 9-tf

Carpeting! Carpeting! Carpeting!

2500 YDS. CARPETING at No. 34, Hay St. All styles, all prices, all qualities. All will be offered low either by wholesale or retail. Also, 5-4 and 12-4 Crumb Cloths and Druggets.

J. K. KYLE.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 13, 1860. 52tf

FAYETTEVILLE
Female High School.
TERMS.

Board per Session of 20 weeks,	$60 00
Tuition in Collegiate Classes 20 weeks,	20 00
" " Academic " " "	15 00
" " Primary " " "	12 00
Incidental expenses,	1 00

Tuition in Music, Painting, Drawing, Modern and Ancient Languages, &c. at the usual rates.

☞ One-half of Board and Tuition required *in advance;* the other half at the close of the Session.

SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

1st Session.—1st Quarter commences 1st October.
" " 2d " " " 10th December.
2d Session.—1st Quarter " 20th February.
" " 2d " " 1st May.
Vacation " 10th July.

J. DeB. & T. C. HOOPER,
Associate Principals.
Dec'r 8, 1860. 77tf

A Smoking Chimney.

ANY person having a smoking fire-place can have it remedied by addressing me at the Fayetteville Post Office. White Washing, Brick Work and Plastering done in best manner. All my work warranted to be done well or no pay. And if any chimneys heretofore built by me should smoke, they will be altered without charge. DAVID McDUFFIE.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 29. 9-1ypd

RUNAWAY

FROM the the subscriber, on the 25th day of Jan'y 1861, a Bound BOY named Lewis Woodle; he has changed his name since leaving, to Lewis Sutton. Said boy is about 18 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, weighs about 130 pounds, dark brown hair, and is now or when last heard from in Richmond County.

I forewarn all persons trading with said Boy in any way whatever. I will give Five Dollars reward for his delivery to me in Lumberton, or in any Jail where I can get him.

ENOCH McNEILL.
March 28. 11*3tpd

ECONOMY!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Goods of every description.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, GLASS AND PLATE-WARE,
Wood and Stone Ware, Drugs, Confectioneries, and Toys,

Best Swede IRON all sizes; SCYTHE BLADES, MECHANICS' TOOLS and all others too tedious to mention.

Also, 25,000 SHINGLES for sale.
Goods in exchange for Barter or Cash.
☞ Terms, six months credit.

J. H. FARRAR.
Haywood, N. C., May 4. 15*1yr

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS,
DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 34 Reade Street, New York.
Dec. 11, 1860. 79*1y

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term 1861.
Charles E. Leete vs. Jacob G. Becton.
Attachment and Levy made.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case, Jacob G. Becton, resides beyond the limits of the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Jacob G. Becton to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, A. D. 1861, and then and there plead or replevy, or judgment final will be rendered, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Fayetteville, the first Monday of March, A. D. 1861.
11*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

A. J. HALE,

LATE of Asheborough N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in future practice his profession in all the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri.
June 30. 31-*

FOR SALE.

ONE Turpentine Distillery and Fixtures all in good order; also, one STORE HOUSE. This is a good place for Trade, and in the midst of large quantities of Turpentine, and near enough Railroad to make a load a day. I am desirous of selling on the most reasonable terms. It is situated on Kill P. Swamp, about four miles East of Newton Grove.

SAMUEL S. THORNTON.
Newton Grove, Sampson Co., Sept. 5, 1860. 51*t